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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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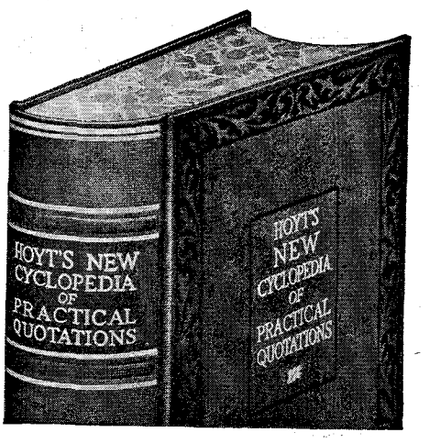

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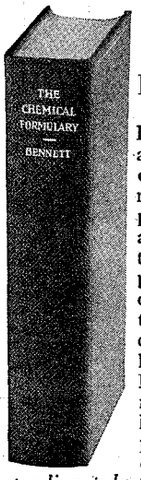

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The March of Recovery

A November gain of 62 per cent. in modernization work, compared with November, 1933, was recorded by the Federal Housing Administration, according to reports made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

Business failures in the United States totaled 219 for the week ended December 20 against 231 for the preceding week, and 250 a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet report.

A less-than-seasonal decline in the value of retail sales of new passenger-automobiles was reported for November. The total was off 18 per cent. from October against a usual decrease of 23 per cent., the Department of Commerce has announced.

Production of crude-oil in the United States for the week ended December 22 averaged 2,447,225 barrels daily, an increase of 15,023 barrels over the output of the previous week, *The Oil and Gas Journal* has reported.

Contributors to This Issue

G. Leslie Brayshaw has been on the editorial staff of *The New Yorker* for three years. He formerly was assistant editor on the cable desk of the New York *Times*, and was assistant editor of Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Encyclopedia.

Erwin D. Canham has been chief of the Washington Bureau of *The Christian Science Monitor* since 1932. Previously he had been *The Monitor's* European correspondent covering international conferences in Geneva, London, Lausanne, Paris, and Basel. He was graduated from Bates College, and also was a Rhodes Scholar.

Helen Hall is Director of the Henry Street Settlement and President of the National Federation of Settlements. She succeeded Miss Lillian D. Wald at the Henry Street Settlement a year ago. Before that she served as head of the University Settlement in Philadelphia. She worked with the Red Cross in France during the War, and also has done social work in the Far East.

Walter Malowan, bridge expert, is a frequent contributor to THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Henry Albert Phillips, author, editor, and lecturer, has interviewed many European celebrities. He has written a book about Spain and studied conditions in the Orient at first hand.

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Maj. William Romain Tyree is a former rugger-player and an expert on that sport.

Lincoln A. Werden is on the sports staff of the New York *Times*.

S. J. Woolf, whose drawings and interviews with prominent people of the day appear in leading newspapers and magazines, is a frequent contributor to THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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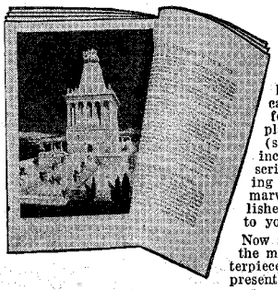

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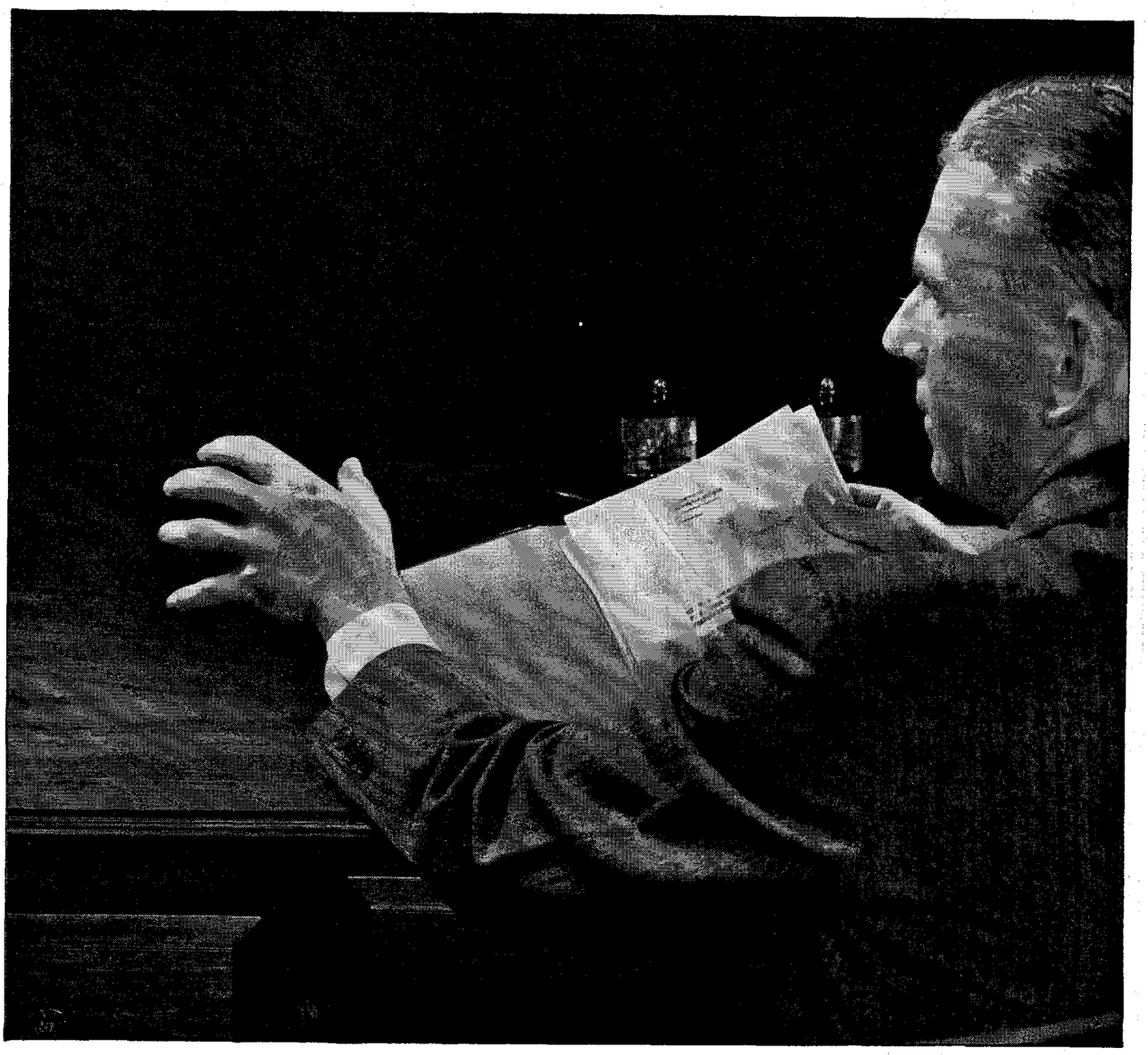

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NEW YORK The Literary Digest January 5, 1935

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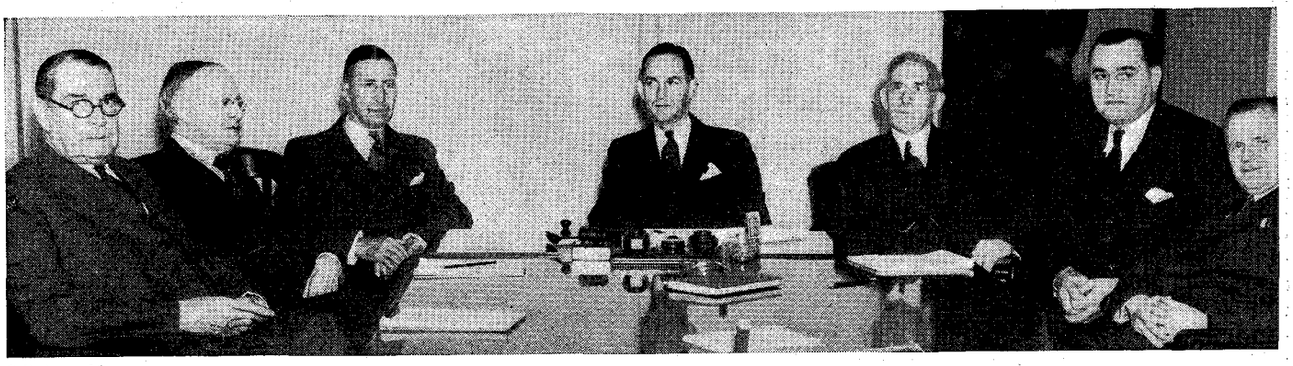
Eccles Would Save Capitalism by Reform

The New Governor of the Federal Reserve Board Believes the People Do Not Want Fascism, Socialism, or Communism, but Security

By S. J. Woolf



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Members of the Federal Reserve Board photographed with the new Governor, Marriner S. Eccles. (Left to right) George R. James, Charles S. Hamlin, Adolph C. Miller, Mr. Eccles, J. J. Thomas, M. S. Szymczak, and J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, *ex officio* member

ON one of those depressing days shortly before Franklin D. Roosevelt became President, when banks were closing their doors and there was uncertainty as to what the future held in store, Marriner S. Eccles, a comparatively unknown banker from Utah, appeared before the Senate Finance Committee.

Calmly he unfolded a recovery program which, by its daring and its novelty, surprized the Senators. More surprized were they when, after outlining his radical proposals, he concluded by informing those who did not know it that he was a capitalist.

To-day Mr. Eccles is Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Many things have happened since he outlined his proposals; many ideas have changed between the time of the appearance of a radical Republican financier before the Senate Committee and the appointment of a conservative New Dealer as head of one of the principal agencies for controlling the Government's financial stability.

Sitting in an office into which he had just moved, Mr. Eccles posed for a sketch and at the same time discussed some of the problems which confront the country. Through the windows one caught a glimpse of Pennsylvania Avenue and the White House touched with a golden aura by the autumn sun. A warm reflection was thrown upon the face of the new Governor. It glowed upon his high forehead and threw his sharply shaped nose into strong relief. It exaggerated the wrinkles in his cheeks and the lines about his determined mouth. His deep-set eyes, serious and intent, seemed almost as dark as his sleek black hair. All in all he conveyed the impression of conservatism. His dark suit and somber tie and the thin gold watch-chain which stretched between his waistcoat pockets all added the required touches to complete the portrait of the cautious business man.

He is no stranger to financial strategy. He is one who had been, so to say, on the other side of the fence, one who had followed the old laws of the chase because it was necessary to do so in order to survive, but who had never approved of them.

What the People Want

Mr. Eccles feels certain that what the people want is not Fascism, Socialism, or Communism but security, and he believes that with the proper safeguards and regulations a system of capitalism alone can assure them of that. In the old days his ideas might have seemed radical. To-day they are harmonious with the policies which the Administration has been carrying out. Many of them he proposed in the dying days of the Hoover régime.

He refuses to be worried by the unbalanced Federal budget bogy-man. Long ago he lost confidence in the sacredness of the gold standard. He stands strongly for huge government spending to restore the purchasing power, for he believes that when private industry fails to provide people with work the alternatives are putting them on the dole and getting no service or placing them on public works and stimulating private business.

He has often spoken in favor of higher income and inheritance taxes, Federal grants to the unemployed, a more equitable distribution of wealth production, insurance of employment, old-age pensions, minimum wages, national economic planning of public works, and mortgage relief.

He feels that it is difficult to consider any phase of America's economic problem without taking into account the monetary situation.

"Banking and money," he said, "occupy a central position in the consideration of our country's important problems. Developments of the past few years have convinced everyone that the mode of operation of the banking system is of grave concern not only to the bankers but to the whole country. Whatever may be our attitude toward control over economic activities in general, all or nearly all of us have come to the conclusion that conscious control must be exercised over changes in the production of the volume and velocity of money. A monetary system left to itself acts to promote business instability rather than stability. Expansion and contraction of credit once started have a tendency to become self-generating and to proceed to injurious limits.

"The task of the Reserve Administration, including the Banks and the Board, is to seek to prevent such movements, either upward or downward, which are injurious in their efforts to the maintenance of business stability.

"The promotion of stability does not mean, of course, that we should seek to stabilize business at the present level of production and employment. Such a condition is acceptable to no one. Our immediate task is to continue to work for the assurance of the employment of all employables. The monetary system must be directed to that end."

In an active career of twenty-odd years

(Continued on page 38)

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Democracy's Fifth Wheel

Through His More Liberal Method of Handling Press Conferences, President Roosevelt Has Injected the Potent Check of Interpellation Into the Governmental Set-Up

By Erwin D. Canham

PUT in simple terms, the vivid little drama which takes place in the White House every Wednesday and Friday means that the American people are able to keep in closer touch with the head of their State than the citizens of any other great nation ever have been able to do.

The 150 or more newspaper men who flock twice a week to President Roosevelt's press conferences are the delegates of the people. They are permitted—for the first time on this scale in American history—to question the Chief Executive on any subject they choose without warning.

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The most recent photograph of the President at his desk

Thus is introduced into the White House the invaluable weapon of interpellation, which probably is the most democratic and potent measure in the whole machine of democratic government. In England and France it is a cherished parliamentary privilege, has overturned many a Cabinet, and saved the face of many an opposition.

Yet in the United States, during many Administrations, the Chief Executive was able to live, if he chose, in a sort of vacuum. Some Presidents, as Mr. Hoover's former secretary, Theodore G. Joslin, fully explained in his new book, thought this vacuum was essential. Others, such as Calvin Coolidge, had annoying little fictions such as "the White House spokesman." Others, like Theodore Roosevelt, had particular friends in the press corps, cultivated them, and occasionally played tricks on them by repudiating trial balloons which had blown the wrong way.

But never before, since modern publicity was born, has an unlimited number of delegates of the news-hungry public been able to cross-examine the President. President Harding tried the venture, and had to give it up ignominiously. But Franklin Roosevelt goes on week after week, from success to success. Moreover, the opposition press has unlimited opportunity to "put the President on the spot." It has very rarely got him anywhere near it, and he has certainly not remained "on the spot" very long!

One can always find reporters on Wednesdays at 10:30 A.M. and Fridays at four o'clock in the afternoon, milling around in the White House Offices Lobby. Normally there are never less than 100, and on gala days nearly 200. They are all regularly accredited Washington representatives of some recognized publication, or occasional visitors connected with the same paper elsewhere, with one or two amazed foreigners vouched for by the State Department.

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"Pat" McKenna (left), and Stephen T. Early

It's a very animated crowd, lively and keen of eye, gossiping and exchanging news. One would get a very informing picture of Washington if he listened to the chat. Perhaps a quarter of the crowd has formed into rough, double lines near the corridor which leads, after many architectural twists, into the President's new office. These storm troopers are press-association men who have to get up front to ask questions.

The stars of the Washington constellation stay in the background. Mark Sullivan, who is a scrupulous attendant, always is in the back row, where the President never sees him, and whence he never asks a question. Theodore C. Wallen of the New York *Herald Tribune* stays behind, too, while Arthur Krock of the New York *Times* rarely attends a conference. Routine questions are asked by the press-association men. The "catch" questions come from the stars. Among them, "Jim" Wright of the Buffalo *Evening News*, J. Fred Essary of the Baltimore *Sun*, "Pete" Brandt of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, strike pay-dirt.

A word more about the actual mechanics. Soon after the appointed time for the conference, word is passed out from the President's office to "Pat" McKenna, his veteran doorkeeper, to "let them in." "Pat" signals by an old-established double clap of his hands. A mad rush starts. At each of three or four doorways, the reporters are scrutinized by two press-gallery officials, two or more White House doormen, two policemen, several secret-service men.

They pour into the President's room, and form in a thick crescent around his desk. Soon "Pat" shouts "All in," and the sweepstakes begin. Routine queries usually lead off. Or the President may have his own introduction, such as:

"Well, I haven't a thing for you to-day. You'll have to tell me the news." But always there is news to be had. Indeed, the President and his former-newsmen secretaries see that this will be so. Mr. Roosevelt is anxious that the conferences be successful. Afterward he always asks "Steve" Early, his press secretary, "How did it go, do you think?"

Sometimes the President is bubbling with a big piece of news. He wasted no time with preliminaries when he took the United States off gold, but said: "If I were writing your stories to-day, I should say that as from . . . etc." Other days, with big news under his hat, he has been suspected of "planting" a question. Sometimes he teases.

Perhaps the most impressive thing is not Mr. Roosevelt's fencing, however adroit, but the range of his information.

Everyone will want to know the rules of the conference. Unless we are given mimeographed statements, nothing can be used within quotation marks. Ordinary remarks we can quote indirectly. The next category is "background information," and may be used if not attributed directly to the President or White House. The final category is the President's famous "off-the-record" material.

Thus, on Wednesdays and Fridays, President Roosevelt puts himself at the mercy of 150 experienced newshounds, over half of whom are hired by his political opponents. If that isn't a safeguard of democracy, what is?

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President Expected to Dominate Congress

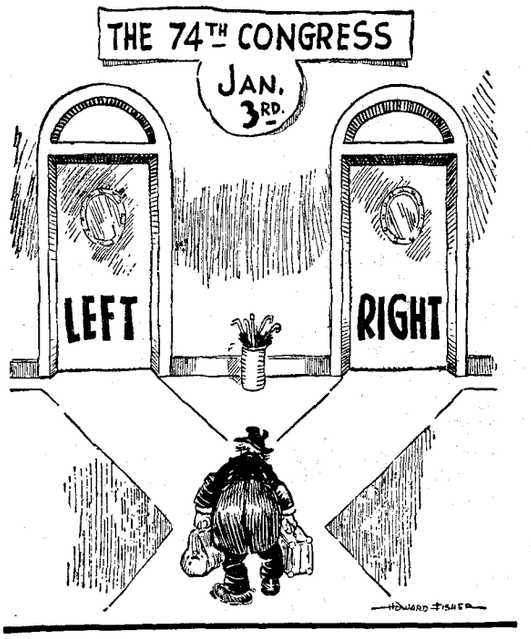
With Tremendous Majority in Both Houses, His Legislative Program Should Get Through the Present Session Without Serious Difficulty, Tho Some Obstacles May Be Met

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT enjoys a tremendous majority in the Seventy-fourth Congress.

In the Senate, there are sixty-nine Democrats, twenty-five Republicans, one Progressive and one Farmer-Laborite. In the House, there are 322 Democrats, 102 Republicans, seven Progressives, three Farmer-Laborites and one vacancy.

Hence, it is assumed that Congress will pass nearly every bill the President wants and kill nearly every bill he does not want. The qualification "nearly" is worth noting. Jealous of their independence, even the most complaisant Congresses tend to kick over the traces and go it on their own now and then. Even President Roosevelt, with his huge majorities in the two houses, may be unable to keep this session in harness on every single question.

Despite his opposition, some Senators and Representatives certainly will support the proposal that veterans' adjusted compensation, or bonus, certificates be cashed in full at once. Closely allied to this proposal, which the President may or may not be able to defeat, is the demand for expansion of the currency. Inflationists, in and out of Congress, will hold a conference on January 16 in the effort to work out legislation on which they can unite. At least one leader of this group, Senator Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma Democrat, who wishes to see the dollar hammered down to its 1926 level, believes that the bonus bill might do the trick.



Which Door?

—Fisher in *The Oregon Daily Journal*

No Serious Obstacles

As a whole, however, the President's legislative program should get through Congress without serious difficulty. He spent most of last week rounding it off and incorporating some of his ideas into his message to Congress on the budget and his general message on the state of the Union.

The President's week was noteworthy for two other things as well.

He conferred with Gerald P. Nye, head of the Senate committee which has been investigating the munitions industry, and assured the latter of his support. A few weeks ago, the President named a committee of his own, headed by Bernard M. Baruch, to take the profit out of war, and members of the Nye committee thereupon declared that he was attempting to nip their inquiry in the bud.

They were mistaken, Senator Nye indicated, when he emerged, beaming, from his conference at the White House. The President, he said happily, wants the Nye investigation completed, believes that the Senate should supply funds to continue it, and expects the Nye committee and the Baruch committee to cooperate when the time comes to draft bills on war profits.

Power was a second salient subject of the President's week, and it had many facets. This is a matter close to his heart. He has made no secret of his conviction that the use of electricity should be widely extended and that present rates must be reduced.

For the last six years the Federal Trade Commission has been investigating the practises of public utilities, and has submitted a series of partial reports. Last week, the Commission revealed that the President, in a letter dated some months ago, had ordered it to present its final report, and its suggestions for legislation, not later than January 1, 1935.

At the same time, the President himself revealed that he is considering ways and means of inducing householders throughout the country to install electric equipment—water-pumps, refrigerators, ranges, *et cetera*. The Electric Home and Farm Authority, a Federal agency, is performing this function in the Tennessee Valley. The scheme to extend the idea throughout the nation is still in a tentative stage, but the essentials are low-cost appliances and purchases on easy terms financed with Federal funds.

The Administration is also working in still another way to lower the cost of electricity and broaden its use. Despite the vigorous opposition of private utility companies, it has, through grants from the Public Works Administration, assisted communities which wish to build municipal plants of their own. The most important project of this kind is being pressed in New York City.

Both the City Government and the Federal Government are dissatisfied with the rates private utilities have charged them to supply light and power to their buildings in New York. Consequently, both plan to build plants of their own in the city and supply their own needs. Last week, representatives of the two governments held a conference on the subject in Washington. The Federal Government is expected to finance, not only its own New York plants, but the City plants as well.

More ambitious than any other cheap-power project the President has ever considered was one laid on his desk during the week by the Mississippi Valley Committee. For the past year, acting under the President's orders, this committee of engineers and other technicians has been working out a plan for the use and control of water in the Mississippi drainage basin, which comprises all or parts of thirty-one States.

The committee's report recommended that the country's entire electrical supply be brought into a single unified system so that power might be made available to millions who have no access to it at present.

An Exhaustive Report

In addition to power, the report dealt exhaustively with flood control, navigation, erosion, irrigation and allied subjects, and recommended huge appropriations.

The report must have been read with interest by members of thirteen learned societies which met in Chicago last week and listened to speakers, friendly or hostile to the New Deal, discuss relief problems, the future of the National Recovery Administration and other national questions.

While they were deliberating a Federal District Judge at Kansas City ruled that price-fixing under NRA codes was unconstitutional and Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, revealed that States and communities would be asked to support the 20 per cent. of "unemployables" among the 19,000,000 persons on relief without Federal assistance.

These subjects, and many others, will soon be the subject of warm words in Congress. It has been predicted that the present session will be a short one, but some newspaper editors are skeptical, remarking that that prophecy has been made before, inaccurately, as it turned out.

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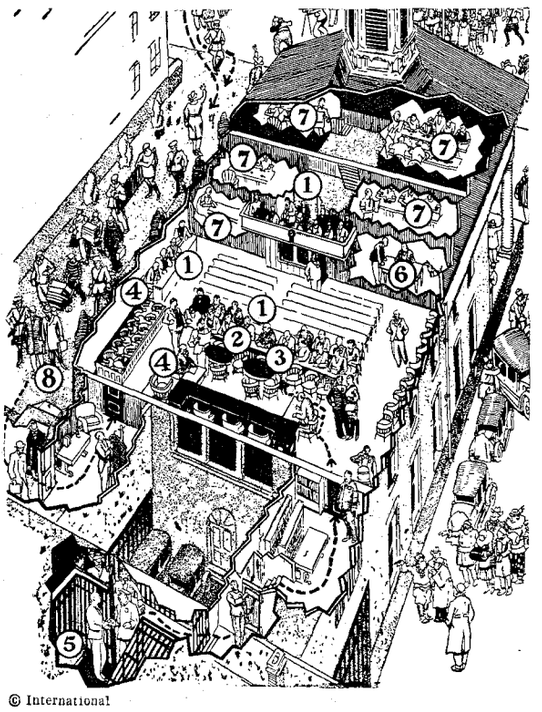
Hauptmann Trial Takes Center of Stage

Prisoner's Wife Appeals to the Nation to Withhold Judgment as the Little New Jersey Town Teems With Clamoring Crowds of Reporters, Cameramen and Sightseers

BRUNO RICHARD HAUPTMANN, Bronx carpenter, faced trial this week in the Hunterdon County Courthouse at Flemington, New Jersey, for the abduction and murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., on the night of March 1, 1932. The days preceding the selection of the jury were tense as the little town prepared for the most dramatic court event in its history.

There were twenty-one women on the special panel of forty-eight from which the twelve jurors were to be selected. Edward J. Reilly, Hauptmann's counsel, welcomed this news as assuring his client a fair trial.

The forty-eight were chosen from a panel of 150, which had a few days earlier been circularized with a pamphlet satirizing the Lindbergh case which was denounced as prejudicial by both sides. It was written by Mary Belle Spencer, a Chicago attorney, in 1932, and in a thinly disguised manner presented the theory that the Lindbergh baby had been neither kidnaped nor murdered, but wandered away from his home and was attacked by wild animals in the Sourland Mountain region. Agents of the Department of Justice and other officials discounted its possible effect.



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How the Wheels Will Go Round at Hauptmann Trial

1—Special writers, reporters, news-cameramen; 2—Prosecutor's and assistants' tables; 3—Defense lawyers' table where Hauptmann will sit; 4—Jury-box and witness-stand; 5—Hauptmann being taken from his cell to court; 6—Sheriff's office; 7—Wire room; 8—Prosecutor and assistants entering court-room by side-entrance

C. Lloyd Fisher, associate counsel for Hauptmann, lost a preliminary move when David T. Wilentz, State Attorney General, refused a defense request to have four possible witnesses see Hauptmann before the trial. The Attorney General held that they could see the defendant after the opening and that accession to the request would open the way for calling about ten other witnesses, presumably in an effort to prove that they saw Hauptmann elsewhere on the night of the Hopewell kidnaping.

"Voluntary" Admission

"Things normally granted a murder defendant in the preparation of his case have been denied Hauptmann time after time," Fisher charged.

There was a minor clash in Flemington when Sheriff John H. Curtiss asked newspaper men to pay $5 and $10 for their court-room seats. After the Hunterdon County Board of Freeholders began investigating and Governor A. Harry Moore, in Trenton, ordered any money paid refunded, Sheriff Curtiss explained that the contributions had been "voluntary."

Mrs. Hauptmann and Betty Gow, the nurse who saw the Lindbergh baby asleep an hour and a half before his disappearance was discovered, figured in the pretrial news.

The defendant's wife broadcast a Christmas radio appeal that the world withhold judgment on her husband until the trial was over. After long nights of thinking, she said, she now was certain that Hauptmann had called for her on the night of the kidnaping, at the Bronx bakery where she worked, and, therefore, could not have been in New Jersey.

Traveling secretly in tourist third class as "Bessie Galloway," Betty Gow returned to America the same day from Glasgow, Scotland. She was met at the pier by Mrs. Ollie Wheatley, widow of the Lindbergh butler, and taken in a station-wagon to the home of Mrs. Lindbergh's mother, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, at Englewood, New Jersey. After a Christmas with the family she had served before, there was some indication that Betty Gow would remain in America to act as nurse for the Lindbergh's second child, Jon, born a few months after the first son was kidnaped.

Three truck-loads of exhibits and documentary evidence from Trenton and New York were on hand for the presentation of evidence before Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Trenchard. With 125 witnesses scheduled to be called by the prosecution, and extensive defense testimony planned, it was expected that the trial would last a month at the very least.

Among the experts who will appear are Albert S. and Albert D. Osborn, handwriting specialists, who will testify that they believe Hauptmann wrote the ransom notes. The Osborns were examined by the prosecution as the special panel was being chosen.

New Jersey will not make use of the "alibi law" enacted by its last legislature, the Attorney General's Office announced. Under this law the prosecution may require a defendant intending to rely upon an alibi for defense to submit, five days in advance, a list of the witnesses supporting the alibi. The defense may, in return, demand, two days before submitting its list, a list of the witnesses who place the defendant at the scene of the crime.

Hauptmann's defense, it is surmised, will be, in many instances, straight denial of the State's charges, and a challenge to New Jersey to establish its evidence beyond "reasonable doubt." At any rate, a word-battle of legal wits impends.

In the midst of the extensive preparations for the trial, the Newark *News* warned against making it a "spectacle." "An obligation rests on the newspapers, the lawyers, the moving-picture companies not to profane the temples of justice. . . . Let the public put upon itself these restraints. Let us be civilized and not make judicial processes a barbaric spectacle."

Newspaper Code Convention

When the National Labor Relations Board ruled against the San Francisco *Call-Bulletin* last week in the case of Dean S. Jennings, rewrite man who is said to have been forced to resign because of activity in the American Newspaper Guild, Howard Davis, Chairman of the Publishers' National Code Committee and President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, issued a call for an immediate convention of 1,200 American newspaper publishers to discuss the decision "as it affects their continuance" under the Daily Newspaper Code.

Mr. Davis termed the NLRB action in requesting the NRA Compliance Division to remove *The Call-Bulletin's* Blue Eagle "an attempt to usurp power over the Code for the Daily Newspaper Publishing Business, which is specifically prohibited" by provisions giving the Newspaper Industrial Board jurisdiction over all labor-disputes.

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Topics of the Day

Noise Doesn't Do Anybody Any Good For a long time no one did anything about noise in large American cities except talk about it. Lately, specialists have begun to measure it. Eventually something may be done to get rid of it, or some of it, at any rate.

Dr. E. E. Free, New York University sound-expert, gave radio listeners samples of the noises of five cities one evening recently. Microphones were set up in Chicago's Loop district, in the North Station section of Boston, at Fourteenth and F Streets in Washington, at Times Square in New York, and at Market and Thirteenth Streets in Philadelphia. The sound picked up by the microphones was transmitted to Doctor Free's laboratories in New York, and measured there.

Chicago was the noisiest of the five cities that evening. Boston was next, Washington next, New York next, and Philadelphia next. But not even Philadelphia has any reason to boast, for it was only a little less noisy than New York, and that is very noisy indeed.

London has definitely tackled its noise problem, notably by forbidding motorists to sound their horns between the hours of 11:30 P.M. and 7 A.M. Eventually something of the same sort will be tried in the United States. From time to time efforts have been made to show that street noises are definitely harmful to the health of city-dwellers. Whether they are or not, they certainly don't do anyone any good.

* * * *

An Investment In Citizenship When he was "only a few years out of slavery," Walter H. Brooks entered Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, the only institution for the collegiate and theological training of negro young men north of the Mason and Dixon Line and east of the Ohio. He was graduated in 1872, and immediately entered the ministry, being now pastor of the Nineteenth-Street Baptist Church in Washington.

During all those years he never forgot that the Presbyterian Board of Education, located then at Pittsburgh, had given him $500 to aid him through college. When, recently, friends of the institution started a nation-wide campaign to raise $400,000 for Lincoln University, Doctor Brooks saw an opportunity to share the credit of a donation with those who had been so kind to him.

"To-day, for the first time in my life—and I am now more than eighty-three years of age—" he wrote, "I am able to draw a check for a thousand dollars, and have a hundred or two left to my account, only a hundred or two, however."

He asked that the check be placed in the hands of the Presbyterian Board as a gift, and expressed the hope that the Board would transfer the check to Lincoln University. This the Board did, replying: "Any possible obligations which Dr. Brooks might feel that he had assumed to the Board of Christian Education or its predecessors have been magnificently discharged by his many years of faithful and eminent service."

Doctor Brooks's sense of obligation is worthy of all praise, but so, one submits, is the Board's reply, which supports the theory that a scholarship is not so much a loan as as investment in citizenship.

Charts and Congress

Graphic charts of important Congressional action will appear in THE LITERARY DIGEST each week during the session of the Seventy-fourth Congress. The action of the House of Representatives, of the Senate, of the Conference Committees and of the President will be reported on all the major bills. At a glance the reader will be able to see the position of the measure in which he is interested. This material, carried exclusively in THE LITERARY DIGEST, will be furnished by Congressional Intelligence, an organization especially equipped for this type of work.

Elephantized Horse Cars? Someone who wrote a letter to the London *Times* about it says that you can now pick up an elephant or two on the Assam bargain-counters for less than the price of a horse. This will suggest to some of us that perhaps an elephantized era might solve some of the problems besetting our harassed country.

Palm-burners as a means of locomotion would put an end to motor accidents (600,000 to date this year). Three-hundred-pound lunches would wipe out any further annoying agricultural surplus. With pachyderms picketed in every yard there would be no more centralization of industry. There would be no question of keeping up with the Joneses, for all elephants are more or less alike and last a long time. They are no bother to keep looking nice either—this is done (according to Kipling) with a coir swab (whatever that is) and a brick.

The unemployment problem would vanish with shorter working hours and a longer time to get to and fro. Howdahs instead of coupés, and plenty of time to read the morning paper all the way through. New jobs for statisticians figuring out how many trips to and from Westchester it would take to read Doctor Eliot's Five Foot Shelf. In short, Utopia.

Parrot and Justice Come Home to Roost Perhaps because they have been carefully "built up" by ambitious Fleet Streeters at "a penny a line," London's Mr. Justices (particularly those presiding over domestic relations courts) have acquired a reputation for a dry, sometimes slightly acidulous, wit.

But New York reporters have their magistrates. These, through the enterprise of Metropolitan Journalism, have taken on an almost Solomon-like aura by their solutions of knotty legal problems involving rapid sifting of evidence.

Witness the matter of Mrs. Rosa Gallo, pet fancier, *versus* William Fritschler, pet-shop owner.

These litigants claimed a parrot. Ciccilo was his name, said Mrs. Gallo, who told the court that she had seen the bird in the shop-window, had stopped, noted the resemblance to her bird which had flown, and had addressed him in her native tongue, to which he replied after calling her Rosa.

An interpreter was summoned, Exhibit A was produced, a few phrases in Italian spoken; Ciccilo went with Mrs. Gallo.

* * * *

"Lawyer Criminals" And Indignant Public The activities of "lawyer criminals" were specifically condemned at the Attorney General's Conference on Crime, held in Washington last month. Here the conference touched on a topic about which the public is growing not only concerned, but indignant. The fact that foxy and conscienceless lawyers have established regular relations with underworldlings, whom they help to defeat the law and its agents, is intolerable to honest citizens.

The general feeling seems to be that bar associations should do some pretty thorough housecleaning, or the people, through their Government, may have to do it for them. It even has been suggested that the defense of accused persons be assumed by the State, exactly as it now assumes the function of prosecuting them. This, however, might produce evils greater than those it is designed to cure, and that is the trouble with most plans to weed out "lawyer criminals."

Yet the weeding must be done, somehow, and will be, if public feeling continues to grow. How wide-spread the feeling is at the moment the New York *Herald Tribune* recently noted. "Overcrowded and invaded by thousands of persons of indifferent ethical standards, the profession of law is popularly—even fictionally—known as a crooked avenue to affluence," it said. Like many other commentors, it felt that the remedy lies in the bar associations. It is up to them, it said, to devise "a really effective system of checks on the character and consciences of legal practitioners."

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

The Rev. Frederick Lewis Weis is the founder of the Society of the Descendants of the Colonial Clergy, organized in 1933. Lineal descendants of Colonial clergymen of any denomination are eligible for membership. The Rev. Mr. Weis was graduated from Annapolis in 1917, and served as an engineering officer on the *North Dakota* during the War. He was graduated from the Meadville Theological School in 1922, and later went to France, where he received the degree of Doctor of Theology from the University of Strasbourg in 1931. He is pastor of the First Church of Christ at Lancaster, Massachusetts.

Charles J. Winninger, comedian featured in "Revenge With Music," a Broadway musical play, broke his ankle recently and the show had to close for two weeks. For several performances he played on crutches, until ordered by his doctor to rest. No understudy had been employed for Mr. Winninger, "who works in a certain unique way," according to the Actors' Equity Association in giving permission for the show to suspend. Mr. Winninger is the son of Franz Winninger, who is said to have "discovered" the late Harry Houdini. His first hits were in "The Wall Street Girl" and "Claudia Smiles." He was *Cap'n Andy* in Ziegfeld's "Showboat," and has also played for many weeks on the radio.

Pach Bros.

What's the Name, Please?

Gogorza—baritone—with Basque *z: go-gor-tha'*.

Lotte Lehmann — soprano — as if spelled *lot'tay lay'mahn*.

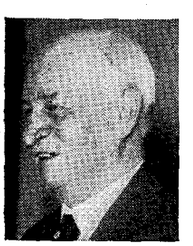
Meisle—contralto—rimes with *nicely*.

Swarthout—mezzo soprano—"I use the soft *th: a* as in *war": swarth'out*.

Reinald Werrenrath — baritone — *ry'nald* (not *-nalt*) *wer'renrath* (not *verr'rren-rrrat*).

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, will celebrate his seventy-fifth birthday on January 6. Born in Georgia, he was a husky child running about his father's farm when Sherman led his march to the sea. His still erect carriage reflects his early training in a Georgia military school. He was graduated from Vanderbilt University, went to Jacksonville, Florida, and entered politics. He was elected to the State Legislature, served two terms as Mayor of Jacksonville, and went to the United States Senate in 1909. As Chairman of a commission on agricultural credit, by appointment of President Wilson, he worked out the Farm Loan Act, first of the now numerous agricultural credit measures. As Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee he was conspicuous during the banking investigation of 1934.



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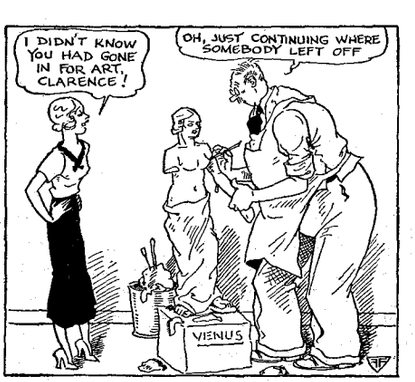
Norman Krasna, author of "Small Miracle," a melodrama now playing in New York, was running errands six years ago as a newspaper copy boy. He is twenty-four. After leaving high school he worked in a store, studied law for a while, got a job on the New York *World* and later became dramatic editor of *The Graphic*. Going to Hollywood, he worked as a press-agent and then joined the writing staff of Columbia Pictures. His first picture was "So This Is Africa." The day after "Small Miracle" opened he flew back to California.

Alfred Wallenstein, solo cellist of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, has been chosen as guest conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra for two concerts in February. Born in Chicago thirty-five years ago, he grew up in California. When he was fifteen Pavlowa took him, a youngster in knee-breeches, on a tour of South America. On his return to San Francisco, Alfred Hertz gave him a place in his orchestra on condition that he "put on long pants." In 1922 he returned to Chicago, and, in 1929, joined the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.

Recently he has been conducting his own orchestra in a radio program. His hobbies are billiards, poker, and tennis.

Comics—And Their Creators

Weare Holbrook, who supplies the ideas for the comic strip *Clarence*, was born in Green Bay, Wisconsin, was graduated from Iowa University. Was a reporter on the Whittier (California) *Daily News* for three years before coming to New York, where he did feature writing for *The Morning Telegraph* until joining the staff of the New York Herald Tribune syndicate. Since 1927, his humorous articles have appeared every week in *The Herald Tribune Sunday Magazine* and elsewhere, and he also is an occasional contributor to *Cosmopolitan*, *D.A.C. News*, *Life*, and other magazines. His hobbies are baseball, billiards, and putting off writing a novel.



Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

Clarence—at work

Frank Fogarty, the artist who draws *Clarence*, has had wide training in newspaper work. He has been a sports cartoonist on several papers and a newspaper art-director. He studied painting at the New York School of Art and the Art Students' League. His hobbies are baseball and fishing, and he asserts that, unlike other cartoonists, he eats the fish he catches. *Clarence* appears in many Sunday papers, and even has had himself translated into Finnish. Altho Fogarty and Holbrook have been collaborating on the strip for five years they have never met.

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At the Observation Post

Those Who Are Seeking to Revive the Alien and Sedition Laws Might Well Recall What Wrecked the Federalist Party More Than a Century Ago

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Samuel Dickstein

ATTEMPTS to break into jail are too common, especially in a depression winter, to be considered news in themselves. In rare instances, however, either the method employed or the personality involved richly justifies publication, as in the case of Jules Marin, sixty-two years old, of Louisville, Kentucky.

Marin was once a member of the Louisville Board of Trade and formerly instructor of French at the Louisville Institute of Technology. Recently, we learn from special correspondence of the New York *Times*, he walked into the Federal Building in Louisville and demanded that he be locked up because he had insulted the President.

One must eat, he said, and he was penniless, so to gain himself free board and lodging at public expense he had deliberately written Mr. Roosevelt criticizing him and his policies. To his great disappointment it was explained to him that his letter was not insulting, that the President was used to criticism and that he (Marin) had done no wrong.

The news value of this little item is obvious. It consists not in the desire of a destitute man for the comforts of imprisonment but in the naïveté of his belief that in this country he might accomplish his purpose by committing lese-majesty.

A Century Ago, and To-Day

To be sure, had he lived here something over a century ago when the Alien and Sedition Laws were in effect he would have had a fair excuse for his faith, and even to-day were he a resident of Louisiana and had he addressed the Kingfish, instead of the President, he might have fared more successfully. But for most present-day Americans the assumption of free speech is a part of the air they breathe and hence the extreme novelty of this Louisville gentleman's counter-assumption.

One may hope it will remain the novelty it now appears. Unfortunately, this is not altogether a certainty. The McCormack-Dickstein committee of the House of Representatives, which has been investigating un-American activities, has lately listened to a great deal of oratory on the subject of Communist propaganda.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the American Federation of Labor, the American Legion and other civic and patriotic organizations, to say

"COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES ARE INCREASING AND UNLESS CHECKED WILL INEVITABLY BE A DEFINITE MENACE TO THE AMERICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT—"
PRESIDENT WM. GREEN
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
AMERICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT

He's Trying to Bore In

—Fisher in the *Oregon Daily Journal*

nothing of the Army and Navy, have had their spokesmen before the committee demanding legislation with teeth in it to put a stop to what they consider a conspiracy hatched in Moscow to bolshevize the country. And tho the committee has not yet finished its investigation there is reason to believe that it plans the introduction of a sedition law not unlike the one which defeated President John Adams's aspirations for a second term.

That law, it may be well to remind the reader, was passed in 1798 when it looked as if the United States might go to war with France—in other words, in a period of emergency quite equal to the present. It subjected to a fine, not exceeding $2,000, and to imprisonment not exceeding two years, the printing or publishing of any false, scandalous or malicious writings against the Government of the United States, or either House of Congress, or the President, with intent to defame them, or to bring them into contempt or disrepute, or to excite against them the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to stir up sedition, or with intent to excite any unlawful combination for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any lawful act of the President, or to excite generally to oppose or to resist any such law or act, or to aid, abet or encourage any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States.

By its own terms this law remained in force only until March 4, 1801, or until the inauguration of a new Administration, but notwithstanding its emergency character it has been condemned unreservedly by the great weight of historical opinion as a patent abridgement of the freedom of speech and of the press and a dangerous attempt to perpetuate partizan advantage

© Underwood

Hamilton Fish, Jr.

by suppressing the opposition. Subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court have clearly implied its unconstitutionality.

More to the point, perhaps, it raised such a howl at the time that Thomas Jefferson had little difficulty in capturing the Presidency from John Adams, while the Federalist Party which had sponsored it was retired from the political scene for ever.

Those who are seeking to revive the law now may find in this dénouement the best reason for withholding their hand. For already the old chorus that wrecked the Federalists is rising in the land. "A sedition law," in the opinion of the Baltimore *Sun*, "is, of course, the most flatly and blatantly un-American law that could be proposed." The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* has condemned the measure in the minds of the special Congressional committee as "a strict sedition bill, which, in its outline, has all the earmarks of an emergency measure designed to curb the freedom of speech and the press." And the Newark *Evening News* has said: "There is no place in our country or its Constitution for gag laws. Let the reddest of anarchists spout from his soap-box, the most colorfully shirted Fascist harangue. Such sores are best healed by the self-cleansing processes of sunlight."

Incidentally, this method of handling the problem has an apt illustration in an anecdote reported by *The New Yorker:*

"A chap who spent part of the summer in London tells us about standing in Hyde Park one day, listening to a Communist orator, who'd drawn quite a crowd about him. His speech was pretty fiery, and ended with a fairly radical proposal—that his audience should advance with him and burn down Buckingham Palace, then and there. At this point a bobby, who had been standing impassively near-by, seemed to feel that matters had gone about as far as they should, and he interrupted, addressing the crowd in a commanding voice. 'Them as is going to burn Buckingham Palace,' he ordered, 'three paces to the left! Them as is not going to burn Buckingham Palace, three paces to the right!' At this the crowd shufflingly dispersed, to the right. Our man says he told several Englishmen of this occurrence and not one of them smiled—just looked at him with expressionless faces, as if to ask what else the bobby could have done." Messrs. McCormack and Dickstein please note.

W. M. H.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Japan's Demand for a Common Upper Limit for the Principal Navies of the World, a Source of Controversy at Washington, Is Likely to Be Aired in Congress

They Hung Their Clothes on a Hickory Limb, But——

—Seibel in the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*

THE wide circulation in this country of Japan's argument for denouncing the Washington Naval Treaty, and demanding a common upper limit for all the principal navies of the world, has been a source of no little controversy in Administration circles. With American navalists considering it propaganda to weaken sentiment for a Navy larger than Japan's, the subject is likely to be aired in Congress.

The article appeared in a "white book" credited to Capt. Tamon Yamaguchi, Japanese Naval Attaché at Washington, and elaborated the public arguments of Ambassador Hirosi Saito.

Failure of Conversations

In view of criticism in some of the American press, Captain Yamaguchi is said to have asserted that he had consulted appropriate officers of the United States Navy before issuing the pamphlet. While the naval officers are understood to have discouraged its circulation, the State Department appears to have offered no objection.

Supporters of the thesis that the United States should maintain its five-to-three naval superiority over Japan, by building as necessary, if not by treaty, realize that they must have solidified public support for such a policy in any event. Japan, by denouncing the Washington Treaty limiting capital ships and air-plane carriers, put an end to the five-to-three treaty-ratio as of December 31, 1936. The failure last week of the London naval conversations of 1934 means that the London Treaty limiting auxiliary naval craft also will go by the board on that date unless a substitute agreement should be reached in the meantime.

The whole American naval policy for the immediate future depends on the implications of that phrase—"unless a substitute agreement should be reached in the meantime." President Roosevelt, while admonishing would-be jingoes to hold their tongues lest they complicate feeling between the two countries, and serving notice that no naval race is to be started by this country, is not receding from his insistence on the five-to-three ratio.

As if in reply to the Japanese argument that they can not feel secure in their national defense with a Navy inferior to ours, the President suggested publicly that no nation's security has been menaced in the fourteen years since the 5-5-3 ratio first went into effect as between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan.

The meaning of President Roosevelt's stand, it is explained, is that, while he is resolute for the five-to-three ratio, he prefers diplomacy to a naval building-race to maintain it. The Navy has so much confidence in him, a former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, that it cheerfully indorses his judgment. It feels, with the President, that in the two years before all naval limitation will cease according to the present outlook, Japan will reconsider its position sufficiently to come to another naval agreement. This is with the reservation, by the Navy, that Japan is not permitted, meanwhile, to "build backfires under the Navy" by direct appeals to the American electorate.

There is only one other condition that the Navy would ask in the meantime. And that is an agreement on the vessels to be scrapped progressively by all the major sea-Powers under the London Treaty.

An absence of clear-cut and definite rules and times for scrapping "overage" vessels is one of the loopholes of the London Treaty. The root cause of the difficulty foreseen by American navalists is that the Treaty defined the effective age of war-ships with mathematical precision. Whereas merchant ships may last forty years or more in hard, constant, and efficient service, war-ships twenty years old are considered by naval men as unfit for service.

This arbitrary definition of ages has rendered possible huge replacement programs during the period of limitation. The supplanted vessels must be scrapped—altho presumably they are just as effective craft for warfare as they were for some months, or years, before scrapping.

Should any nation care to disregard its Treaty obligations, it would be possible to retain large tonnages of these "overage" ships, and, if trouble broke out, a large proportion of them would be expected to perform yeoman service. Indeed, a vast share of the minor navies of the world are made up of just such ships.

To cap this difficulty of definition, the London Treaty did not even stipulate precisely when the aging ships should be scrapped. Subdivision two of Article 16 merely provides that overage ships shall be "disposed of gradually during the period ending on the 31 December, 1936."

Thus it is possible for any nation to interpret the term "gradually" as it sees fit. Since the Treaty requires signatories to report when keels are laid, and vessels completed, it requires no report showing whether overage vessels are scrapped.

On a basis of broad, tho legal, interpretation, experts think that a Power might keep its overage tonnage and avoid actually breaking the Treaty until the stroke of midnight, December 31, 1936. And whether the violation would last for longer than this limited period is debatable.

At London the inclusion of this palpable aperture in the Treaty was excused on the ground that the 1935 conference would take place long before the moment of crisis at the end of 1936 had arrived. Such may still be the case if the Powers can be brought together successfully next year.

Naval authorities here are anxious to close the gap, anyway, conference or no conference, by a scrapping agreement with Japan. They even would open independent conversations to that end, and strive to get tangible guaranties that the scrapping was taking place. It is considered particularly important for the United States to have

That "Conversation," So Far

—Sykes in the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*

an understanding on the point, for it has by far the more overage tonnage than Japan, and wants to know what is to be done about this type of tonnage in the light of possible elimination of all treaty limitation, before throwing away the advantage that it has.

DIOGENES.

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One Vast National Trade-Union—Germany

By Forcing All Workers to Join One Great Organization, Hitler Has Mobilized Not Only Labor, But Capital, Including Owners and Managers, Behind His Industrial Program

By Henry Albert Phillips

Berlin.

A SOCIALIST Workers' Government has achieved a workers' revolution in Germany without resorting to, tho in some respects it approximates, Communism. Adolf Hitler has done it by wiping out all class privileges and class distinction, but the economic foundation of property rights and private capital has been left almost intact—for the present, at least.

Within a year Hitler has virtually won the unanimous support of that group which to-day is shaking and threatening the foundations of almost every other older form of government in our industrialized civilization—the organized working class.

The Reich, under Hitler, has wiped out corporate trade-unionism by forcing all workers to join one great government union, the National Socialist Union of Employers and Workers. The name is significant in that it is compulsory for employers, as well as workers, to belong to the same group. With 20,000,000 members, it is the largest trade-union in the world.

Together with its family associate members, it claims an actual paid membership of 30,000,000. Where formerly there were 1,600 separate unions, there now is a single organization divided into eighteen elementary groups such as chemistry, coal, iron, etc. According to official figures, fees paid by workers have been reduced 60 per cent., while benefits accrued by worker-members have increased 200 per cent.

© Keystone

An army with shovels "presents arms"

Virtually every plant, factory, shop, or establishment is run by the workers who appoint their own spokesmen to meet with the owners or their representatives and discuss operation, hygiene, safety, welfare, and complaints. Wider measures governing wages and the welfare of labor are determined in the higher councils with representatives from capital, labor, and the Government sitting in.

In this new workers' world in Germany almost all the emphasis has been laid on the social status and welfare of the worker: the business of eradicating the old lines which formerly divided capital and labor socially. The battle of wage-fixing has not been the paramount issue in Germany. Wages seem appallingly low in the Reich compared with those in America, but while I have talked with scores of German workers, no complaint has been uttered concerning the low wages. "If we all pull together," I was told, "higher wages will come." At present they average from $1 to $2 a day.

Before the Hitler Reich, the center of labor unrest and Communistic agitation in Germany was in the industrial regions of the Ruhr: Bochum, Dortmund, Essen, Solingen, Hagen.

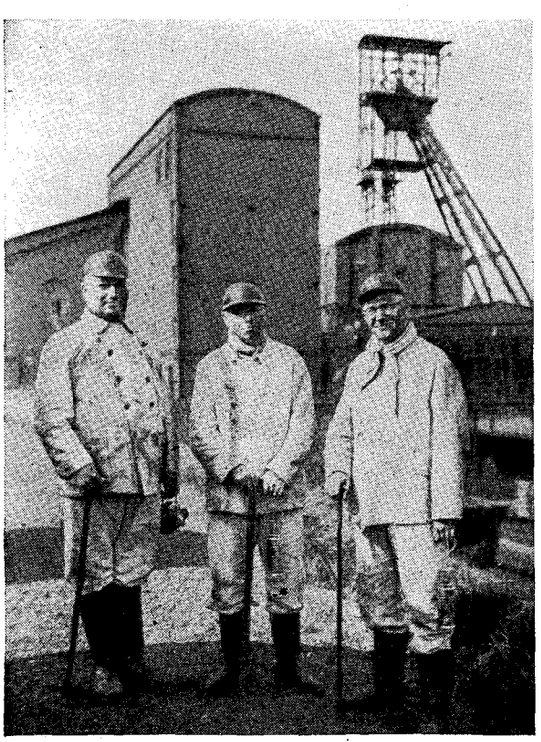
I visited many plants in these districts where violence and terror reigned right up to the time Hitler was elected Chancellor in 1933. Had any of these workers been Communists? I asked. Yes, one of them had. Why had he become converted to National Socialism? Because Hitler had given him everything Communism had promised: now he could speak to the boss when he liked, and the boss always spoke to him. He was no longer considered the underdog.

It wasn't until I had attended some of the great get-together meetings of owners, bosses, workers, and their families that I realized the significance of labor under Hitler. These gatherings are held regularly. At one of them 4,500 steel-workers and their families filled the once-palatial *festhalle* of the Park Pavilion in Bochum. I sat in the great room containing the stage with 800 workers and their families. Everyone was served with beer and wine, and entertainment was provided by talent drawn from nearly every branch of the great steel-works. After the variety show was over, the boss got up and read his address of welcome, which amounted to a call to arms to rally around the Fatherland. The inevitable "Heil, Hitler!" rang out with tremendous enthusiasm.

This sort of meeting is representative of others that are being held in every industry throughout Germany. They do not emphasize that the workers are the bosses as in Communism, but that the bosses also are workers.

Secret meetings, universal suspicion, and bloody battles have died out in the mines. Bosses no longer are hated. The miners

(Continued on page 38)



Coming up to sunlight after a day in the Ruhr coal-mines

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In Foreign Fields

Paris: No woman has gone to the guillotine in France for many years. But only a last-minute commutation of her sentence saved from that fate, Violette Nozierre, a Paris girl convicted of having poisoned her father. The girl's mother pleaded successfully with President Albert Lebrun, altho previously she had bitterly attacked her daughter. She sought clemency "for the sake of the girl's father," who had been a railroad-engineer and once had driven the President's train. It was shown during the trial, moreover, that the girl also had tried to kill her mother in order to obtain an inheritance. In England, a few days before, Mrs. Ethel Lille Major, forty-two-year-old mother of two, was hanged for having poisoned her husband. It was the first time in eight years a death penalty had been imposed on a woman in the United Kingdom.

* * * *

Athens: Relations between Greece and Turkey, never what might be termed affectionate, have not been improved by the news from Turkey that Greeks remaining there will be required, under a new law, to append the Turkish suffix, "oglou"—meaning "son of"—to all Greek names.

The regulation, palpably in line with Turkey's intensive nationalistic drive which has sent many foreigners out of the country, was held in Athens to be a violation of the agreement recently concluded between the foreign ministers of the two countries.

The Greek military attaché also reported that Turkey has refused to permit him to visit Turkish arsenals and garrisons, a privilege accorded the Turkish attaché by Greece. Neither regulation had a popular reception in Athens.

* * * *

Buenos Aires: There was no pleasant exchange of Christmas gifts between Bolivian and Paraguayan troops. The Chaco warfare continued this Christmas—the third that the two countries have been at war—and the extreme bitterness of the conflict rendered impossible any such truce as was agreed upon last year.

In 1932, the truce was requested by the Vatican, and, in 1933, by the Pan American Conference at Montevideo. Two years ago Paraguayan soldiers tossed oranges into the Bolivian trenches, and the Bolivians threw back chocolate. This year both sides announced officially they would not agree to a Christmas truce even if it were proposed. It was the first Christmas spent in actual fighting, the presents being of the explosive variety. Paraguayan women, however, prayed for their dead, for an early end to the war in the "green hell," and sang Christmas carols.

Magda Lupescu Once More Causes Trouble

King Carol's Unwillingness to Have His Favorite Banished From Rumania Affects Dynasty's Prestige, Two Ex-Premiers Warn

Two Rumanian ex-Premiers, Iulius Maniu and Alexander Vaida-Voevod, who always have been foes of Mme. Magda Lupescu, King Carol's favorite, have begun a fresh campaign to force her to leave Rumania forever. The impetus to their action was said to have sprung from the fact that King George V of England snubbed King Carol, by failing to invite him to the wedding of the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina. The reason for King George's refusal to issue an invitation, it has been reported, was Mme. Lupescu, auburn-haired Jewess, who has been called the "uncrowned Queen of Rumania." For years she has exerted an influential hand in the internal politics of her country, and not even her most powerful enemies have been able to dislodge her from the favor of the King. As far back as September last, Doctor Maniu made a speech attacking Mme. Lupescu at a meeting in Bucharest of the Executive Committee of the National Peasant Party. The speech was suppressed in Rumania, but was reported in Vienna. As long as she remained in Rumania, Doctor Maniu said, nobody would be able to accomplish anything good. Through her meddling in politics, he charged, thirteen Governments and four elections had followed on each other's heels.

Acme

King Carol and Mme. Magda Lupescu

About the middle of December Doctor Maniu planned to deliver another speech against Mme. Lupescu in the Chamber of Deputies, but it was called off after a conference of leaders of the National Peasant Party. He sent Rumania newspapers a digest of what he had intended to say, but its publication was forbidden by the censor.

Doctor Maniu's summary, according to the Associated Press, was a recapitulation of events surrounding King Carol's sudden return from Paris and reoccupation of the Rumanian Throne in 1930. According to Doctor Maniu, Mme. Lupescu promised, before Carol's departure from Paris, to leave Rumania forever and "vanish permanently" from Carol's life. Doctor Maniu, therefore, encouraged Carol's bid for the throne, and hoped to effect a reconciliation between him and his estranged wife, Helen.

Very soon after reports had been published of the speech which Doctor Maniu was persuaded not to deliver in the Chamber, confidential advices to the foreign legations at Vienna revealed that renewed efforts were being made by high personages in Rumania to induce Mme. Lupescu to leave the country. King Carol was said to be ready to settle a large sum of money on her, and to provide for her for life if she would go abroad.

She was being guarded day and night by detectives, said the Associated Press, because her life was in danger at the hands of Army officers and others who believed her continued presence in the country was harming both the King and the nation.

Doctors Maniu and Vaida-Voevod were reported to be still powerful factors in the country, and it was claimed that the Rumanian people wanted a real queen, not a second Marquise de Maintenon or a Marquise de Pompadour (favorites, respectively, of Louis XIV and Louis XV of France), to whom Mme. Lupescu has been compared. The ex-Premiers argued that Rumania and the dynasty were losing prestige abroad because of the virtual boycott of the King by the other crowned heads of Europe.

May Seek Reconciliation

They also were reported as being desirous of paving the way either for the marriage of Carol to a real royal princess, or for a reconciliation between Carol and his former wife, the beautiful and stately Helen who divorced him. It was thought that Helen would be willing to return to Carol, and become Queen of Rumania, if he renounced Mme. Lupescu finally.

Several times in recent years Carol was said to have been on the verge of breaking with the thirty-six-year-old Mme. Lupescu. At the last moment he always seemed to weaken. His friends said that he felt if Mme. Lupescu were cast off it would be an admission he had bowed to his political foes.

Meanwhile it was feared that the Cabinet of Premier George Tatarescu—a stanch adherent of the King—might fall. If it should it was generally believed in Rumania that it would be succeeded by a Government headed by Maniu.

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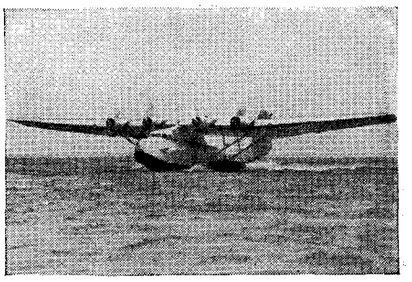
What 1935 Will Mean for World Air-Travel

With the Present Network of Air-Lines Expected to Extend Widely in Many Directions, the Globe Soon May Be Girdled With Regular Routes



Wide World

The new twenty-five-ton Martin transport-plane, largest air-plane ever built in America. (Circles) Some of the major long-distance commercial air-routes which are now in operation

WHEN the twenty-five-ton Martin transport-plane successfully passed its preliminary tests at Baltimore a few days ago, preparatory to entering the regular service of Pan American Airways, it was an occasion of world significance. In all likelihood this new member of the famous Clipper series will be the first to establish regular passenger and mail service across the Pacific.

When this link across the world's largest ocean has been forged, commercial air-lines will girdle the globe with their swift, regular and safe transport-services. The extent to which air-lines already have been established is enough to astonish even the most land-bound. Before 1935 is out it is likely that every large city in the world will be connected with every other by air. Even now half the globe may be spanned without once taking recourse to land-travel.

Competing Air-Lines

Swinging half around the earth, from Europe to the Far East, are three competing commercial air-lines: the British Imperial Airways, Air France, and the Royal Dutch Air Lines, which bears the formidable official title *Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij*, and is more familiarly known as the K.L.M.

These three lines follow what has been called "the outline of the British Empire's backbone": across the Mediterranean lengthwise, over Northern Egypt, and by the sun-baked banks of the Suez Canal, along the Red Sea, out into the Gulf of Aden, through the Indian Ocean to Bombay and Calcutta, thence across the Bay of Bengal. Air France now has as its eastern terminal Saigon, in French Indo-China. The K.L.M. terminal is Batavia, Java. Until recently the eastern terminal of Imperial Airways was Singapore, but last December, in cooperation with Quantas Empire Airways, it opened a new route southeastward to Australia, commencing regular air-mail service there within sixty days of the London-Australia race of last October.

All three of these lines plan extensions southeast, east or north, probably in 1935. Imperial Airways already has a sizable feeder for its main line—a trunk route running south from Cairo to Cape Town.

In the northern part of Eurasia, the Russo-German line between Berlin and Moscow has been extended recently by the Russians across Siberia to Vladivostok. Eastern China has been covered by a network of the China National Aviation Corporation, an organization associated with Pan American Airways, and one which probably will play an important rôle as the Eastern division of the great Pan American and related systems when the Pacific finally is spanned.

Across the South Atlantic three air-lines have regular service. Air France has a weekly mail-route from Paris to Santiago, Chile, flying by way of Marseilles, Barcelona, Rabat, and Dakar, on the westernmost point of Africa, and thence across the Atlantic to Natal, Brazil. The German Lufthansa sends a mail-plane across the South Atlantic on a similar route once every two weeks. Half-way across is the "floating air-port" *Westfalen*, a small, specially-equipped vessel, anchored there to supply fuel and repairs en route. In the next few weeks the *Westfalen* will have a companion in the 5,000-ton *Schwabenland*, which has a rotating catapult on her after-deck. When this ship has been anchored, it is expected that the Lufthansa will put its mail service on a weekly schedule.

The only passenger service across the South Atlantic at present is operated by the Hamburg-America Line. The craft employed is the famous dirigible *Graf Zeppelin*. The new German dirigible, the *LZ-129*, now nearing completion at Friedrichshafen, will supplement the *Graf* on the South American service. This ship will be the largest lighter-than-air craft in the world, being slightly longer and with a gas capacity of a half million feet more than the U.S.S. *Macon*.

At present, American prestige in international commercial flight is committed to the Pan American Airways, which has routes passing through thirty-two different countries and colonies, comprising a loop around the coast of South America as far south as Santiago and Buenos Aires, an inland line up the Amazon to Monaos, and a crisscross network around the Caribbean and over Mexico, with northern terminals at Miami and Tampa, Florida, and Brownsville, Texas.

Pan American has not been content with expanding the networks of lines in its own original territories, but has been experimenting with flight in other parts of the world, notably Alaska, where a V-shaped route inland from Bethel to Fairbanks and coastward again to Nome has been operated through two arctic winters, chiefly to gain experience for possible transpacific or transatlantic lines by the northern routes. This company has made other technical studies of possible routes, and is believed to be ready to begin operation to Europe by the Bermuda-Azores route, or to Asia by the Alaskan route, at any time passenger business or air-mail contracts warrant it.

Success of American Planes

European air-lines are making increasing use of American transport-planes or engines, a tribute to American designers and engineers. The success of American planes in the London-to-Melbourne race was partly responsible for the great recent impetus in this direction, but even before the race European air-lines had been driven to America for aircraft to meet the quest for speed, safety, and low operating cost demanded by competitive conditions abroad.

The new Martin ship just completed for Pan American is the largest air-plane ever built in America, and the largest transport-plane anywhere in the world. It is a flying-boat, capable of carrying forty-six passengers. Without passengers, but carrying 1,000 pounds of mail, it is expected to have a high speed of 180 miles an hour and a non-stop cruising range of 4,000 miles.

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Science Snap-shots

"Spirit Paintings": The secret of "spirit paintings" of several California Indian tribes, allegedly painted by supernatural agencies on the faces of rocks, has been discovered by Dr. John P. Harrington, Smithsonian Institution ethnologist. The "supernatural agencies" are the medicine men, who do their work at night. The remarkable durability of the paintings, some of which have lasted for hundreds of years, is due to an oil extracted from seeds obtained from the cucumber-like fruit of the chilecothe plant.

* * * *

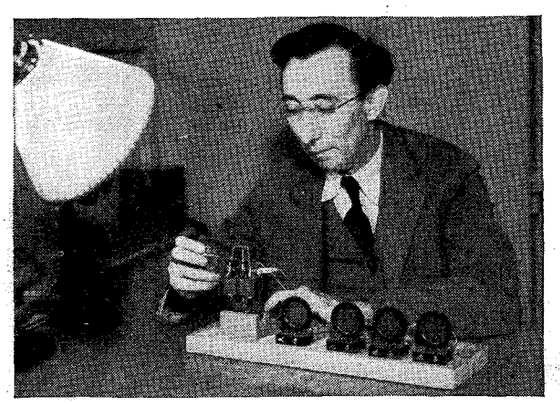
Water in the Body: What happens to the individual water molecule in the human body can now be studied by using small quantities of "heavy water" as an indicator. Drs. G. Hevesy and E. Hofer, of the Institute for Physical Chemistry of Freiburg University, recently reported to the British scientific magazine *Nature* that by this method they had determined that the average water molecule spends about thirteen days in the body.

* * * *

Rubber Molecules: The strength of such compounds as cellulose and rubber is due to their long molecules, which are composed of a great number of simple molecules strung together in long chains, it was reported recently to the American Chemical Society by E. O. Kraemer of the du Pont Experimental Station at Marshallton, Delaware. He found that when these long molecules are arranged in parallel order, rubber or cellulose is stronger than steel, weight for weight. The compound molecules may consist of as many as 500,000 smaller ones.

* * * *

Sun-Driven Motor: Four units of a new-type photoelectric cell devised by engineers of the General Electric Research Laboratory at Schenectady, New York, will develop sufficient electric current from ordinary sunlight to operate a small, sensitive motor, rated at four ten-millionths of a horsepower, or about one flea-power. In the picture, Dr. C. W. Hewlett is shown with the cells and motor.

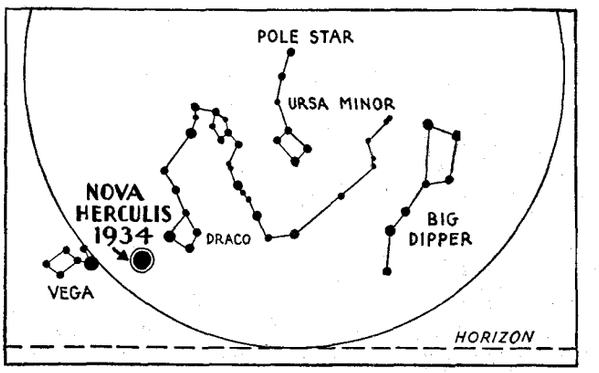


Astronomers Study Blazing "New Star"

Nova Herculis 1934, *Beginning as Telescopic Point of Fourteenth Magnitude, Now Is One of Brightest in the Sky*

About the time of the fall of the Roman Empire an event took place in earth's galaxy, in the region of the constellation of *Hercules,* which has just become visible.

The tiny star, now to be seen blazing just above the northwestern horizon for an hour or so after sunset, appeared as recently as November 14 as a star of the fourteenth magnitude—one so small as to be invisible in all except the more powerful telescopes. Last week Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard Observatory, reported that it then was approaching the first magnitude, and seemed likely to exceed it. In a little over a month this star, known as *Nova Herculis 1934,* has increased about 150,000 times in brightness.



How to find *Nova Herculis 1934*

This star is so far away—about 1,500 light-years—that the events being witnessed by astronomers actually occurred long ago. Nevertheless, Doctor Shapley has declared it "probably the most important stellar outburst ever witnessed." Never before has it been possible to study one of these strange "new stars" with such fine equipment as is available in observatories of to-day. Tho a number of novæ have been discovered and studied, they were all very distant; most of them in other galaxies, and so far away that spectrographic and other instruments yielded little useful information.

Nova Herculis seems to be trying to establish an all-time record for brightness, but it can hardly get too bright to please the astronomers. It has not yet attained the magnificent brightness of the first of these spectacular stars to be studied scientifically—the nova in *Cassiopeia* first seen by the great Danish astronomer Tycho Brahé in 1572.

Tycho's star became so bright that it exceeded Venus and Jupiter, and could be discerned even in daytime. When Tycho saw it he hardly could believe his eyes, and called others to corroborate the discovery. It remained a spectacular object for sixteen months, then began to fade. At present nothing may be seen where Tycho's star once blazed. When photographic telescopes are turned to the spot they record only a few extremely dim stars. There is no way to tell which one caused the outburst.

Similarly, all the novæ sighted since that day have faded after a few months of spectacular prominence. The most recent previous one studied was that known as *Nova Persei,* in 1901. Since then the art of celestial photography has progressed at a rapid rate. Huge telescopes have appeared, and the technique of using the spectograph, the thermocouple, the stellar interferometer, and other astronomical instruments have become much improved. With the aid of these contrivances astronomers hope to gain real insight into the cause of novæ.

At present little is known about them, and next to nothing about their origin. Observations in 1901 and earlier showed them to be of the nature of a stellar explosion, with the star blowing up at such a rapid rate as sometimes to drive the exterior gas envelop outward at the rate of more than 1,200 miles a second, nearly 1/100th of the speed of light. In the past, novæ have been observed to reach their maximum brightness rather quickly, then to subside more slowly, ultimately falling back to their original brightness.

A number of theories have been proposed to explain them. An old one has it that the novæ are the result of collisions between stars and planets, comets or other stars. Rare as they are, they occur too frequently to be accounted for readily by this theory.

A more modern hypothesis supposes that stars always are in a state of equilibrium, delicately balanced. The energy being released within them tends to disperse the mass of the star, or blow it up, while gravitational forces tend to hold it together. When something—physical or chemical—happens inside the star to liberate an unusual amount of energy, this balance is destroyed, and the star literally bursts like a super-bombshell.

Another theory, partly supported by observation of the nova in 1901, supposes that the outburst is caused by the penetration of a star into some of the dark nebulous material known to be scattered in clouds throughout the universe.

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A Half-Century of Service for the Needy

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement Movement Brings Children's Voices Reaching to Each Other From England and America in Greetings and Hopes for a Better World

By Helen Hall

OVER the radio on Christmas Eve, children of American settlements sang carols which were answered by settlement children in England. The occasion was the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the settlement movement, when, in 1884, young university men came down to live and work in Toynbee Hall in London's East End.

Settlements in twelve countries, spread throughout Europe, Australia, and America, shared in observing the semicentennial. In the United States, 200 neighborhood houses, affiliated with the National Federation of Settlements, took part. There are similar federations in England, France, Holland and the Scandinavian countries.

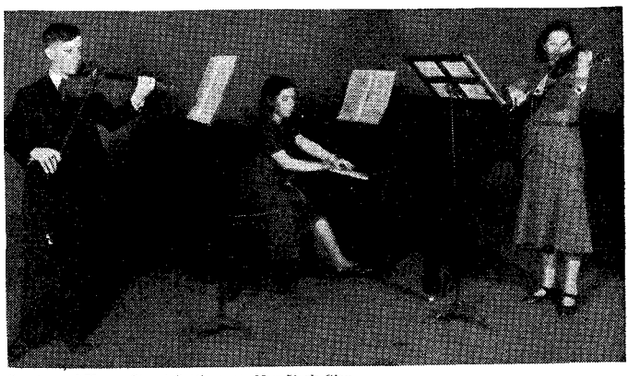
Greetings Are Exchanged

The international broadcast on this anniversary was arranged through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company (U. S. A.) and the British Broadcasting Company. Jane Addams, great American pioneer, speaking from Chicago where she founded Hull House in 1889, exchanged greetings with James J. Mallon in London, Warden of Toynbee Hall, which was founded in 1884 by Canon Barnett.

As President of the National Federation of Settlements, and Director of the Henry Street Settlement in New York City, I opened, from New York, and Margaret Bondfield, as former British Minister of Labor, emphasized the share which the settlements have had in the advancement of social conditions. For the settlement house is close in "where conviction springs warm from personal contact and puts fresh edge on the problems of an industrial civilization which is in the process of finding itself."

The settlements organized their first clubs when their neighbors asked for a place to meet. They asked for a place to play, and the first playgrounds were organized to meet that need. The settlements pioneered with the little theater; their music schools and studios have brought the arts within the reach of the neighborhood, ugly with neglect, in which beauty had had scant foothold.

No settlement's work has been complete if it stopped at the settlement's door. They have been experiment stations through which the wider community has been reached. Visiting nurses, visiting teachers, vocational bureaus, ungraded classes, immigrant and adult education have sprung from the settlements.



Courtesy of Henry Street Settlement, New York City

Chamber-music group at the Henry Street Settlement's Music School

From the first, they have grappled with bad housing, sweat-shops, child labor, night work, and long hours, and other industrial and civic evils. Racial, religious, political and economic minorities have found haven both in the rooms and in the philosophy of the settlements.

To-day one of the most pressing claims on settlement resources here in the United States comes from the young people of the neighborhoods, so many of whom are without work or opportunity. We see the helplessness of these young people as they present themselves against the social and economic background of our cities. Many have plans and high ambitions, but, under necessity, they are scrapped and the community has little to offer in their place.

Underwood

Helen Hall

Following the footsteps of boys and girls who look for work and can not find it, and in whose hands lie too many idle and unproductive hours, we have come to realize that their need can not be met by private initiative alone, but should have a part in community, State and Federal planning. Because of unemployment, the settlements have redoubled their efforts to meet the needs of young people.

Theirs is not only the task of meeting the problems of their immediate neighborhoods, but the greater responsibility of making the larger community aware of the unmet needs of the great mass of the young whom they can not touch.

Challenge to Humanity

Those young Oxford and Cambridge men who settled at Toynbee Hall that Christmas Eve fifty years ago were moved by dissatisfaction with a world which may have treated them well, but which bore down on other young people whose opportunities were less than theirs. They came to make common cause with the people of the East End. Their determination to help build a better world was strengthened by the friendships they made and directed by first-hand knowledge of the life about them, and that holds true of young settlement residents to-day.

If being able to talk overseas through space on this settlement anniversary were the only test of progress, we might well feel that the last fifty years had wrought miracles. But when settlement "windows" look out upon mass unemployment and undistributed plenty, we are acutely aware of the shortcomings of our own times.

Human inability, as yet, to plan so that opportunity and security are within the reach of all, can give us no sense of the miraculous. Enough has been done, however, to point the way and enough left undone so that the years ahead must be changing ones.

For example, the radio and all the scientific advancement that it stands for has traveled around the world in less time than the idea of systematic protection against unemployment has taken to get across the Atlantic Ocean.

Courtesy of Henry Street Settlement, New York City

Enjoying a sun-bath at Lake Mahopac, New York

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"Bible-Believing Christian" Faces Trial

Doctor Machen, Scholarly Presbyterian Fundamentalist, Is Charged With Rebellion Because of Strict View of Virgin Birth

All denominational eyes will be turned on the forthcoming trial of Dr. J. Gresham Machen, "Bible-believing Christian," who has been formally charged "with violation of his ordination vows." The indictment of nine counts brought against the scholarly Presbyterian is the outcome of his refusal to sever his connection with the Independent Board for Foreign Missions, organized and maintained in defiance of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. Doctor Machen was made president of this board.

Wide World

Doctor Machen

© Underwood

Doctor Erdman

Tho the Modernist-Fundamentalist issue is not specifically raised by his accusers, it is because he holds the strictly Fundamentalist view of the Virgin Birth that he is charged with rebellion.

Fifty-two, a graduate of Princeton and Johns Hopkins, and a man who rates high as a scholar, urbane in demeanor and business-like in dress, Doctor Machen looks anything but a rebel. He is a strict supporter of the cardinal doctrines of the Christian faith, and never has yielded an inch in upholding his theology.

When he was teaching at Princeton, Dr. Henry van Dyke refused to listen to him, denouncing his sermons as a "dismal, bilious travesty of the Gospel." But the inheritor of strict Scottish Presbyterianism had plenty of followers, and he founded the Westminster Seminary, where he is professor of the New Testament and teaches it according to literal interpretation. That he will yield nothing in his trial is expected. That its outcome will be impatiently awaited goes without saying.

The charges against Doctor Machen were brought by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, which has jurisdiction in the matter. A judicial commission of seven has been named to hear them, and a committee of three to prosecute. The trial will be held some time early this year. It is the outcome of the action of the official Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. in accepting "with regret" the resignation of Mrs. Pearl S. Buck, famous novelist, as a missionary in China.

In the opinion of some of the conservative, or Fundamentalist, element in the church, the board's acceptance of her resignation was a tacit support of her rather negative view of the Gospel account of the life of Christ. Mrs. Buck had expressed some doubt as to the Virgin Birth, tho she tempered it with the statement that even if the Gospel account were not true, it still would be necessary to believe in Christ as a person.

To the Fundamentalists this appeared to be contrary to Christian doctrine, and the Presbyterian articles of faith, and they demanded that she be formally ousted. After the lenient action of the official Board of Foreign Missions, Fundamentalists set up the Independent Board for Foreign Missions, promising that not a dollar of contributions for its support "shall go for the propagation of modernism, and every dollar of it will be used for the propagation of the Gospel of Christ as it is taught in Holy Scripture, and is so gloriously summarized in the Westminster Confession of Faith."

The General Assembly of 1934 ordered this board to disband as being in violation of the constitution and covenants of the Church, and threatened disciplinary action if the order was not obeyed. Doctor Machen has been cited for trial. He is charged with violating his ordination vows, "advocating rebellious defiance against the lawful authority of the church," with refusal to sever his connection with the Independent Board for Foreign Missions, and "with refusing subjection to his brethren in the Lord."

In some quarters the action of the Presbytery of New Brunswick is regarded as a step toward "a showdown between the Fundamentalists and Modernists." Dr. Charles R. Erdman, former Moderator of the General Assembly and president of the official Board of Foreign Missions, declared, on the other hand, that the issue was not one between Fundamentalists and Modernists. "It is a question," he said, "of loyalty to the standards of the church in a dispute over administration."

"It seems evident," said Doctor Machen, "that the Modernists in the Presbyterian Church of the United States are going to make a vigorous effort to stamp out the minority. This action . . . means that I am being ordered to abandon my Christian liberty, substitute a human authority for the Word of God, and support the present program of the official Board of Foreign Missions. . . . As a Christian man I must be true to the Bible and I must be perfectly ready to bear whatever reproach may come to me on that account."

New York's Richest Church Thrives on Its Royal Grants

In 1697, when some of his Anglican subjects were worshiping in a fort near the Battery, King William III of England gave young Trinity Parish the land on which Trinity Church now stands at the head of Wall Street. There was no street then, but a wall, later razed to give the little city on Manhattan Island room to grow. Later, the royal heart was struck with the thought that the struggling church could well do with some funds, and he gave the parish the right to sell all whales, wrecks and flotsam and jetsam flung up on Long Island.

What revenue, if any, Trinity derived from that privilege has not been discovered. At any rate, the parish did not prosper fast enough for Queen Anne, and in 1705 she bestowed on it a tract of land, which became known as the Queen's Farm. It yielded a revenue of £40 a year.

As the thriving city began to spread out on its narrow terrain, the Queen's Farm became covered with rent-paying buildings. Subways underran it in later years, and rents went up. Tho large slices of the farm were taken to provide for other Episcopal churches, King's College, now Columbia University, and other buildings, the little church at the head of Wall Street had 700 lots remaining, and prospered until it became the wealthiest church in New York, and, probably, in the country.

Trinity Church

Recently the parish sold the east side of Hudson Street from West Houston to Clarkson Street, part of the tract it received 237 years ago from King William. The transfer marked the first change in ownership of this particular property since the royal grant. Four and five-story buildings cover the block involved in the transaction, and, according to William S. Sussman, Inc., the broker in the deal, the buildings and the land on which they stand are assessed at $458,000.

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. . . "And *Juliet* Is the Sun"

Katharine Cornell, at the Flood of Her Rich Talents, Performs the Lovely Veronese with Inspiration and Energy, Lighting Up a Long Overstuffed Rôle

MISS KATHARINE CORNELL'S lovely *Juliet*, played with the eager spirit expected of a young girl aflame with beauty and first love, is among the present treasures of the theater. Here is a radiant *Juliet*, impulsive, passionate, energetic, and aglow with a joy of living which amounts to intoxication. No stilted postures and funereal intoning mar the performance of a rôle which years of misguided attitudinizing had reduced to something that was neither theater, acting nor even good Shakespeare. It emerges, with Miss Cornell in the part, a picture of a charming, eager child, unreservedly in love with *Romeo*, whole-heartedly with life.

Miss Cornell's brilliant production is no school-text "Romeo and Juliet." Nor is it a scholar's fixed and cramped text, but rather it is a molded, shaped, warmed and marvelously, melodiously expressive text restoring to delighted hearing many long-lost lines of the play as Shakespeare wrote it. Deletions have been made, additions from ancient texts have been written in, and, as a result, the pace of the play has been accelerated. No longer is it a posturing romance mumbled by footlight-struck actors, but a living, breathing drama which gets there without dawdling.

The die-hards who worshiped sighingly at the comely altars of Jane Cowl, Ethel Barrymore and others were perplexed by this bright and girlish *Juliet*. They even gasped at the balcony scene when *Juliet* all but fell over the parapet into *Romeo's* waiting arms in her unchecked eagerness to come closer to her beloved. And what if energy, impulsiveness and burning ardor were a part of that characterization? The young *Juliet* was in the throes of first love, and she was definitely a creature of spirit.

In spite of all which, trained in the ancient and moss-strewn school of fabricated acting, the die-hards seemingly expected Miss Cornell to follow the old, tired routine, swaying and gesturing in icy isolation.

Katharine Cornell and Basil Rathbone as the immortal lovers

Her conception of the rôle, her understanding of the character of *Juliet*, and, finally, her alluring costumes all combined to make a portrait which lit up her mobile features, gave magic grace to her expressive hands and accented her lovely voice.

Only a niggling critic could find, and expose, the slight flaws in the production, the chief one of which was in casting two important rôles and, even as a major flaw, it is a slight one. There is some doubt as to whether Brian Aherne would not have been a better *Romeo* than Basil Rathbone. Mr. Rathbone was lean and tuneful, his voice filled with organ tones, and his gestures held down to the minimum. There is no real quarrel with Mr. Rathbone's performance until, against it, is matched Mr. Aherne's *Mercutio*, which was a tremendous piece of fine acting. Those who watched the unfolding of this lusty *Mercutio* hungered, if even for only one performance, to see Mr. Aherne as *Romeo* and Mr. Rathbone as *Mercutio*.

The town could be searched twice over for a *Tybalt* to stack with that of Orson Welles. This *Tybalt* is a felinely wicked one, no ramping *Tybalt*, shouting his threats, but a sullen one, who slinks about as a cat on velvet paws in which, scarce sheathed, are his claws—his trusty rapier. Charles Waldron makes a fresher *Friar Laurence*, a *Laurence* refusing, like *Juliet*, to bow before time-racked traditions.

This, then, is a production of "Romeo and Juliet" in which theater majesty and theater magic combine for a rich experience. Miss Cornell will play it for only four and a half weeks. That is a pity.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 26)

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Anything Goes!" a brisk, impious musical comedy rout with Ethel Merman, William Gaxton, and Victor Moore as crooners and clowns. At the Alvin Theater.

"Life Begins at 8:40," another large and scuffling musical circus boasting such matters as opulent scenery, acres of girls, and Bert Lahr. At the Winter Garden.

"Merrily We Roll Along," a play in reverse, proving that boyhood ideals in 1916 and manhood's riches in 1934 are two pathetically different things. At the Music Box Theater.

"Personal Appearance," an outrageous and uproarious arraignment of film stars who make personal-appearance tours. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"Small Miracle," biting melodrama, the action of which takes place in the lounge of a theater during one evening. At the 48th Street Theater.

"The Children's Hour," affecting, sturdily honest play about a demoniac child who destroys two schoolmistresses with appalling falsehoods. At Maxine Elliott's Theater.

"The Distaff Side," John Van Druten's adroit and delicious proof that a play requires no plot if it is well-written and acted—which this is. At the Booth Theater.

"The Farmer Takes a Wife," a completely satisfying folk-play, rich in the details of life on the Erie Canal in the 'fifties. At the 46th Street Theater.

"The Great Waltz," a costly operetta, studded with eloquent settings and Strauss music, all as bland as country cream, but not half as fattening. At the Center Theater.

"Valley Forge," Maxwell Anderson's lyric, and bitter, study of the causes and deceptions of the American Revolution. At the Guild Theater. W.B.

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..AFTER THE MOST RAPID SALES
GAIN MADE BY ANY AUTOMOBILE

HUDSON ANNOUNCES TWO

A new HUDSON 6.. The greate

—WITH THE ELECTRIC HAND

HUDSON 6

HUDSON 8

HUDSON SIX $695

HUDSON EIGHT $760

AND UP AT FACTORY FOR CLOSED MODELS

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NEW CARS

HUDSON 8

NO CAR is "finer" or "greater" except by comparison with some other car. And we introduce the entirely new Hudson Six and greater Hudson Eight with the hope that 1935 buyers will *compare* more carefully than ever before.

Compare other 1935 cars with these new Hudsons. You will find many that follow the style design introduced and popularized by Hudson in 1934. You will find none, we sincerely believe, that brings you so many sound and desirable improvements, following a year of such notable success.

Facts to Help You Compare and Decide

★ ***FACTS ABOUT STYLE:*** Longer, lower bodies—sleek as greyhounds. Lines that sweep at the rear—enclosed spare tire—*two* wide-vision rear windows. At the front, a gracefully narrowed radiator—wind-streamed louvres. Beautifully proportioned balance at front, sides, back.

★ ***FACTS ABOUT BODIES:*** First *steel-roofed* bodies ever built—stronger, safer. You ride surrounded by protecting steel—sides, floor and now even the roof. You sink into deep wide seats—room for three of you, front or back. More leg room. Hudson year-'round ventilation . . . fully adjustable windshield. Newest upholstery fabrics—something new in fittings, too. Built-in Hudson radio available in all models.

★ ***FACTS ABOUT MOTORS:*** Record-breaking performance made greater! Gasoline goes farther. 93 and 100 h. p. in the Six; 113 and 124 h. p. in the Eights. A responsiveness that comes only from *power to spare.* And *doubled* oil economy from Hudson's patented and exclusive oiling system.

★ ***FACTS ABOUT BRAKES:*** Emergency stops or slow stops—they're all velvety, easy stops with Hudson's new Bendix Rotary-Equalized Brakes. Equal pressure at all four husky brake drums. You STOP in a short, *straight* line—the sure, SAFE way.

★ ***FACTS ABOUT EASY RIDING:*** You're riding in a *balanced* car—longer, gentler springs, set at a "heel and toe" angle to cushion out road shocks—improved oil-cushioned shock absorbers that smooth *any* road—easier steering than you've ever known before—and the 1935 Axleflex independent springing available on all models.

★ ***FACTS ABOUT MODELS:*** Your choice of 14 body styles—a Six with 116 inch wheelbase; Eights up to 124 inch wheelbase. Coaches and sedans available with trunks.

***NEW DRIVING MAGIC—NEW SAFETY—THE DREAM OF A GENERATION OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS COME TRUE!**

The "Electric Hand"—An Exclusive "Surprise Feature" On 1935 Hudsons and Terraplanes

A really basic automobile improvement! Easy, positive, power-controlled gear shifting—with pre-selection. No shift lever, but no change in the time-proved Hudson transmission. You shift without even taking your hands from the wheel—with a finger touch. Move the control key any time, to the gear you want to use next—that's pre-selection. Then shift smoothly and silently just by lifting your foot from the accelerator. Available on all 1935 Hudsons and Terraplanes.

TUNE IN ON HUDSON "NEW STAR REVUE"
featuring Kate Smith—Every Monday evening at 8:30 E.S.T., 7:30 C.S.T., 9:30 M.S.T., 8:30 P.S.T.—Columbia Network

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Motor Industry Primes for Busy Season

Many Factories Speed Up Their Production of New Models, While Both Last Year's Record and Advance Surveys Indicate Purchases Will Break Five-Year Lull

LEADERS of the automobile industry are expressing more than a hope when they say that the coming year will be their best since motor sales reached their peak in 1929. Their optimism is supported by logic and statistics.

The rise began last year. Registration figures compiled by *Motor* from official sources in every State show that there were 21,505,097 passenger-cars and 3,421,088 trucks—a total of 24,926,185 vehicles—registered in 1934. This means that it would

Courtesy of DeSoto Motor Corporation

Tucking away the spare tire

not have been impossible for every person in the country to climb onto a vehicle of some kind and find a seat. The year's increase of 4.6 per cent. for passenger-cars and 6 per cent for trucks made the proportion of motors to residents one out of five.

There were 1,616,492 fewer cars in use in 1934 than at the high point in 1929, but the number of trucks in operation was only 64,931 smaller than in the biggest commercial-vehicle year, which was 1930. At the low point, only 259,272 trucks had gone out of circulation, but there had been a falling off of 2,521,046 in passenger-cars.

Big Gains Are Made

With the scrapping of a million passenger-cars in 1934, the total number registered showed an increase of 900,000, the first gain since 1929.

To-day there are ten States in which more than a million cars are in use. New York leads with 2,010,000 passenger-cars. California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas, and Michigan follow.

The biggest gainers in car-registration last year, according to *Motor*, were: South Carolina, 25.9 per cent.; Wyoming, 21.7; Arizona, 19.8; Florida, 18.2; Montana, 18.1; Oregon, 16; North Carolina, 14.8; and Georgia, 14.7. Colorado, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia showed a loss. All the declines were insignificant, except in West Virginia, where it was 4.1 per cent.

World registration figures total 34,600,000, showing that the United States accounts for 72 per cent. of automobile use. Motor-vehicle users bring in tax payments of $1,214,000,000, and gasoline taxes, which are shifted about, swell this total. Motorists have been paying one out of every eight tax dollars.

In 1935, one out of every three of the million readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST may be expected to buy a new car. This estimate is based on answers received to a poll of 5,000 persons selected impartially from the circulation-lists, and with careful geographical balance.

Thirty per cent. of those asked if they intended to buy a new car replied in the affirmative. Applying this percentage to its circulation, THE DIGEST finds that its families will buy 292,866 new cars next year. If those who say they may buy are added, the total is 322,810 cars.

Replies to questions on price-range indicate that 65 per cent. of these potential buyers are owners of cars in the $1,000 and under class; 27.5 per cent. in the $1,000 to $2,000 class; and 7.5 per cent. over $2,000.

There is an obvious reason for this revival. Since 1929, families and business concerns have been going along with their old models. Since the average life of a car is around seven years, most of those users are approaching the point where they must make replacements. The new activity may bring 1935's figure close to that of 1929, when there was a total output of 5,621,715 cars and commercial vehicles after a decade of expansion such as seldom has been known in any trade.

Public Works Administration funds have provided an impetus to highway construction and road improvement which will assure a greater number of safe and comfortable arterials of travel in all parts of the country.

Theodosia Burr, member of the transportation and recreation committee of the New York State Planning Board, pointed out in the New York *Herald Tribune* that with 54,000 miles of improved road in New York, for example, the day is approaching when "hosts of motorists will demand the landscaping of the public highways in a way to conserve and foster the natural beauty of the countryside."

The United States Bureau of Public Roads has found that the average expenditure required for roadside development is 3 per cent. of the total cost a mile.

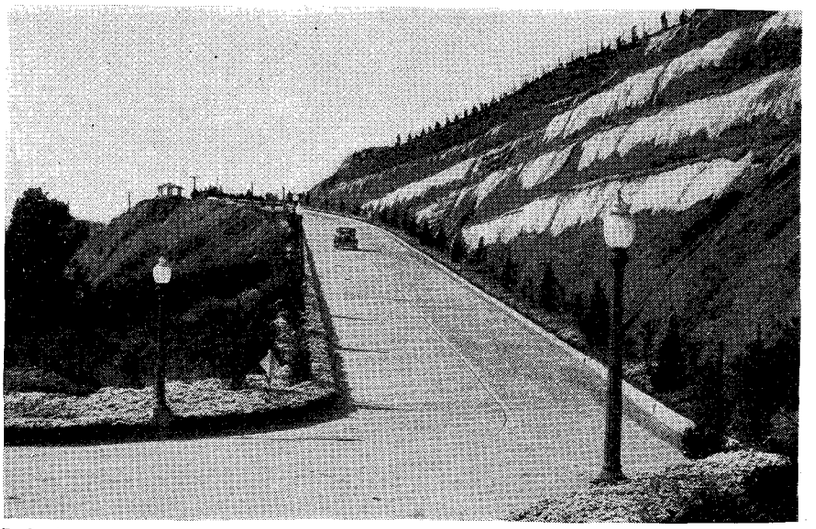
Highway Program Studied

The American Road Builders Association will meet in Washington in January with a view to working out a balanced national highway program which will include modernization to keep up with the enormous increase in traffic volume and speed.

What cars will be seen most on the roads? It is only possible to mention a few high spots in production plans.

With 1,300,000 Ford V-8's already out, improvements in the new model exhibited last week, indicated a renewal of interest in this popular make. Chrysler Motors already has received 100,566 advance orders from dealers for the 1935 model, the largest December-order list on record. The Plymouth plant is producing 1,600 cars a day, and has started night shifts. Packard has spent more than $6,000,000 on plant expansion. The 1934 Graham stock has been cleaned out. In addition to its regular line of straight-eight and six-cylinder models, Auburn has announced six straight-eight super-charged models with a certified speed of 100 miles an hour or more. Chevrolet and Buick expect an increase in production schedules of approximately 25 per cent.

Similar activity is apparent in the remaining factories of Detroit and other American production centers.



De Cou from Ewing Galloway

Clinging ice-vine keeps dirt from the roads in Southern California

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Photographed in Yoho Valley, Canadian Rockies

For folks who don't like their fun confined

Maybe it isn't the most important thing in life... but grant to Spud this little contribution to the art of living: *it freed our daily enjoyment of smoking from the nagging restraint of a dry, stale mouth.* Spud took the limits off smoking pleasure when it took the tar-laden *heat* out of smoke. And two million cool, fresh mouths give cheery thanks. If you are one of those who likes his smoking fun in big measures, you and Spud ought to get acquainted.

CORK TIP or PLAIN

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MENTHOL-COOLED CIGARETTES

15c FOR 20
(25c IN CANADA)

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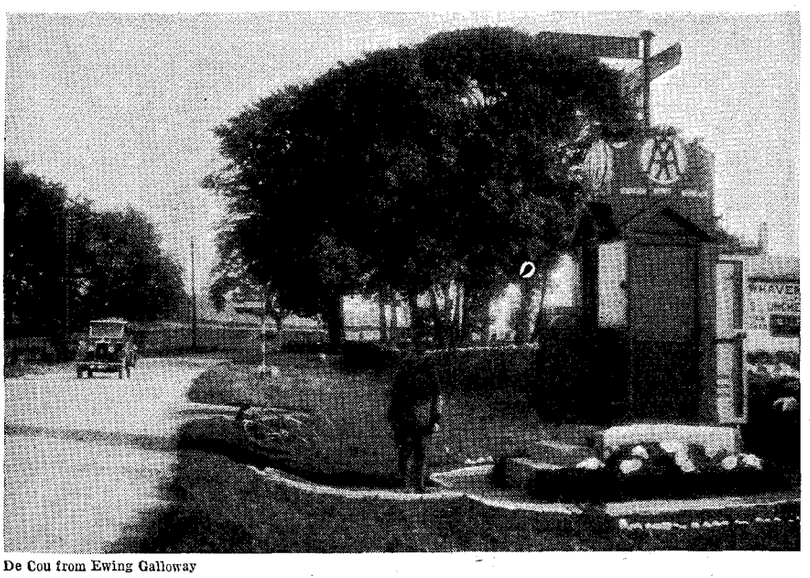
England Motors for Fun

Hundreds of Clubs Offer Trophies for Hill-Climbing and Endurance Contests at Week-End Outings and Sports Meetings

By G. Leslie Brayshaw

Comparing national traits is a favorite game and the differences between Americans and Englishmen have been gone over again and again. One point, however, has not been much stressed, and that is the different attitudes of the English and American private owners of automobiles toward motoring.

Tho an American takes a personal pride in his automobile, its power, appearance, and performance, to most of us a car is, above all, a means of getting somewhere quickly and conveniently. But in England—apart from races, which are popular everywhere—motoring to most owners is chiefly a sport.



De Cou from Ewing Galloway

An English automobile association information station

In England there are several magazines devoted to the private owner, and they have big circulations. There are hundreds of English motoring clubs—classified by towns, professions, and makes of cars—throughout the country. Every week-end they hold outings and sports meetings, hill-climbing and endurance contests, for various trophies. And there is a rapidly growing enthusiasm for the Concours d'Elégance at which prizes are given for the most imposing turnouts.

Perhaps one of the chief reasons for this difference in attitude is the much higher cost of motoring in England. For instance, in the eight horse-power Ford line (specially built for that market) the two-door sedan costs about $500 and the V-8 costs $1,100. A six-cylinder Sunbeam limousine comes to $5,225. Taxation is by horse-power, and a car on which a tax of $14.50 is paid in New York is taxed in England at $130. The same car, incidentally, would cost, including duty, about 60 per cent. more on the other side. For a driving license the Englishman pays about $1.25 and he could get it without examination. Now new applicants have to pass an official test, tho previous license-holders escape it. Insurance for third-party risks is compulsory.

Costs being so much higher, it is not surprizing that, tho in the United States there is one car to every five and a quarter persons, in England there is only one to twenty-five. This also accounts for the much larger number of light cars there.

There is just as much crowding on the roads in England, for many a man who can not afford even a light car can afford a motor-cycle, and, despite the coroners' warnings, pillion-riding is a favorite pastime. Thus, tho England lags in the number of automobiles, there were 524,249 private motor-cycles in that country last fall as against 91,296 in the United States.

It must be admitted that this sporting attitude toward motoring does not prevent the non-motorists and the police from frowning upon it. Parliament passed a new Road Traffic Bill last summer which led to considerable confusion among the motoring fraternity. On the open road any speed which is not judged dangerous is permitted, but under the new law there is a limit of thirty miles an hour in built-up areas, and a built-up area is not always easy to define. Some 50,000 miles of road have been thus restricted and thousands of warning signs have been put up. Penalties are strict and offenders have to pass a driving-test.

Nevertheless, even with rigorous judges and police officers and the fact that gasoline—that is to say, petrol—costs about thirty cents a gallon, motoring grows more and more popular in England. As one London advertiser says, "What fun when, with the early cup of tea, comes the letter saying that the new car is ready!"

New York Automobile Show Ushers in the Annual Series

With the New Year begins the annual series of automobile shows in various centers throughout the country, introduced by that at the Grand Central Palace in New York City, opening this week. It will be followed by the display at Cleveland from January 12 to January 19; San Francisco, January 19-26; Chicago, January 26 to February 2; Kansas City, February 9-16, and other concurrent exhibitions in other cities.

The New York show is being conducted this year for the first time by the local dealers, rather than by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and its predecessors, which, for the thirty-four years since the first horseless carriage event, have been the sponsors.

One of the features of the display is the return of Henry Ford, who has not exhibited his low-price cars there for the last decade. His company's Lincolns have been present consistently. The new Ford now being shown has a number of improvements, including the "center-poise" ride, with the engine and the rear seat moved forward to remove the discomfort of riding directly over the rear axle.

All the available space is securely filled with twenty-eight new passenger-cars and six new makes of trucks. Foreign importations are catalogued as Bugatti, passenger-car, French; M. G. Midget, passenger-car, English; and S. S. passenger-car, English. Domestic passenger-cars on exhibit include Auburn, Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Chrysler, De Soto, Dodge, Duesenberg, Ford, Graham, Hudson, Hupmobile, Lafayette, LaSalle, Lincoln, Nash, Oldsmobile, Packard, Plymouth, Pontiac, Reo, Studebaker, Terraplane, and Willys. The trucks are Chevrolet, Dodge, Ford, Reo, Terraplane, and Willys.

There are no freak cars among these entries. All those on display show a definite trend toward the stream-line, but are without any startling innovations in appearance.

Ticket Sales Heavy

As was true with the recent flower-show at the Grand Central Palace and other similar events, the advance sale of tickets was heavier this year than for several years past.

There was a definite feeling of confidence among dealers exhibiting that 1935 will be better than 1934, backed by the opinion of some of the leading motor-executives. This belief is based on the demand of dealers all over the country for twice the number of cars they ordered last year.

Altho there has been some disagreement over questions arising under the automobile code, recent months have also been marked by absence of the internal strife which interfered with the exhibits last year. Then, the walkout of the tool and die makers held up delivery for some time, but the industry is prepared this year to meet the demands of purchasers within a specified time-limit.

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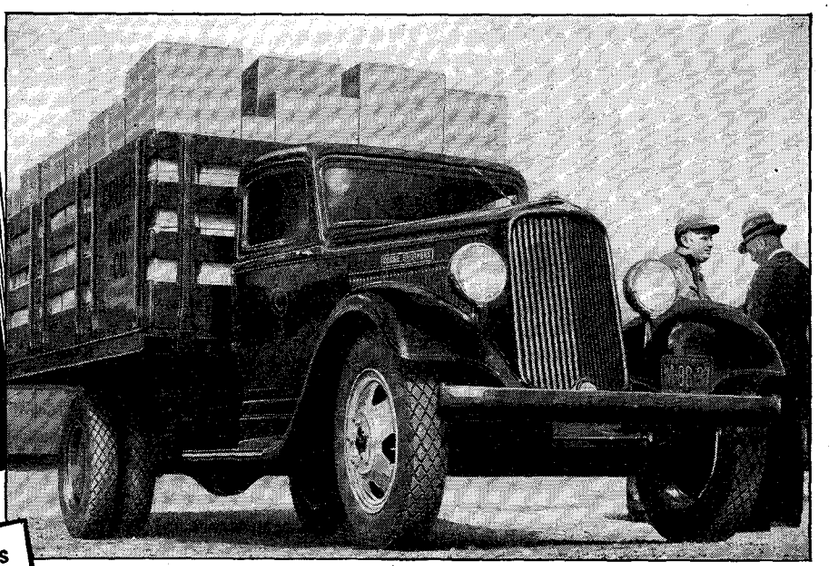
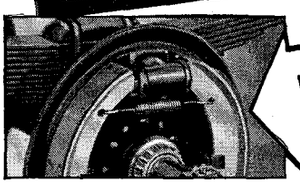
HERE'S PROOF THAT DODGE IS "Built to take it"

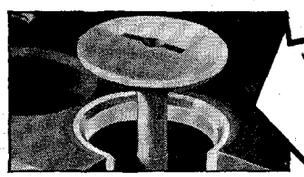
FREE—Just out! Big "movie shots" truck book. Shows amazing torture tests. Also unique manufacturing methods. See your Dodge dealer today.



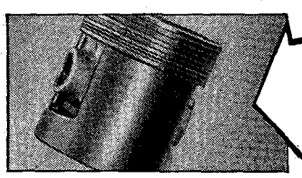
1½-Ton—136" Wheelbase Stake—$670*



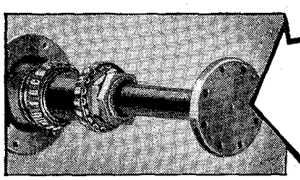
HYDRAULIC BRAKES—Stop quick and safe, save tires and brake linings.



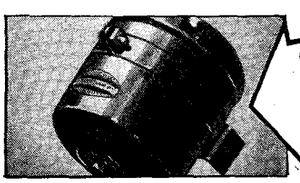
VALVE SEAT INSERTS—Save gas, postpone valve grinding for thousands of extra miles.



4 PISTON RINGS—4 piston rings instead of the usual 3. Save gas and oil.



FULL-FLOATING REAR AXLE—Saves repairs... cuts upkeep expense ... more dependable.



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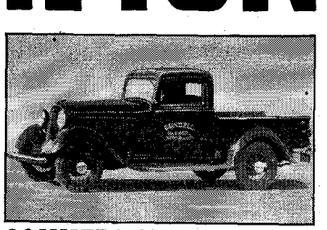
1½-TON TRUCKS NOW AT AMERICA'S LOWEST PRICES $490* 131" or 136" W.B CHASSIS



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COMMERCIAL PANEL—6-CYL. America's handsomest panel truck. Has the 18 high-priced features that save gas, oil, tires, cut upkeep..... **$595***

HERE'S something, Mr. Truck Buyer, that you should look into at once. You know that Dodge has the reputation of being the most dependable low-priced truck. Yet when you compare Dodge against the others feature by feature, you will find Dodge leading by a margin that you probably didn't dream could exist. For Dodge gives you 18 known, acknowledged high-priced truck features that save gas, oil, tires and upkeep, as well as lengthen truck life ... and no other low-priced truck has anywhere near all of them. Get a Dodge "Show-Down" score card and prove this for yourself in a couple of minutes. And be sure to check *delivered* prices. See your Dodge dealer *today!*

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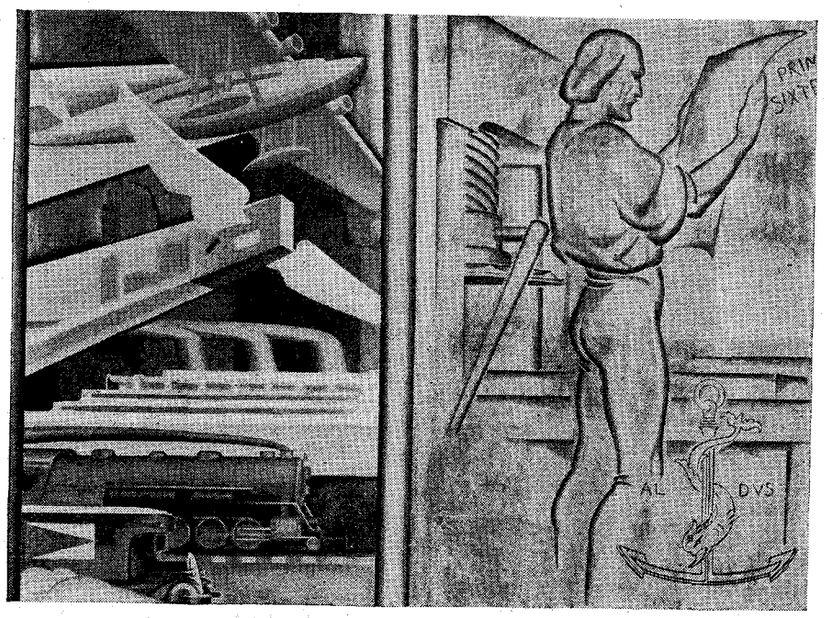
Murals in the Office

Many Painters Compete in Contest Designed to Make American Business Men More Conscious of the Influence of Art



Prize-winning design by Dunbar Beck

Almost 6,000 years ago an Egyptian herdsman, worried for fear that some of his prize stock would be appropriated by another, went out into the pasture, and, taking a sharp, metal instrument, scratched a peculiar mark in the hide on the side of his cattle. It was the first brand, and, in a sense, the first label. Later, small stones, bits of marble, even disks of clay were made, and marked with distinguishing symbols to give them individuality, and as a sign of identifiable ownership.

In the passing of another thousand years, Egyptian wine-merchants began stamping mud seals on their bottles and skins of wine. A few years later, Chinese artists in pottery began not only labeling their wares, but adding a bit of advertising for their studios. The earliest known combination of this sort was made in 2698 B.C., and the most naïve and interesting is that signed by a painter not long thereafter. The original painting is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York, and, in addition to the signature of the artist, there is this candid bid for more work: "If you like my painting, you may find me at the Bridge of Man-Chu."

Art in Industry

A few months ago the executives of a large label-manufacturing firm in New York decided to dramatize the history of labels, and the sublimation of art in industry. A contest was arranged, and muralists, employed or unemployed, were invited to submit designs. Two purposes were in mind: the turning of muralists' attention to the importance of industrial design, and the turning of business men's attention to the importance of art in commerce, and its profound influence as a sales-builder, as a psychological factor tending to soothe the customer, and attract him to the particular firm utilizing murals in its offices.

In order that something concrete might be achieved, four schemes were asked for, each to relate to the use, manufacture or origin of labels. Dimensions of the walls to be decorated were given, the prize-money decided on.

An enormous response followed. Muralists, both famed and humble, submitted designs. A jury was selected, and, from that welter of response, four were awarded prizes. First prize was awarded to Dunbar Beck, of New York, a *Prix de Rome* scholarship-winner, for a dramatic mural depicting the manufacture and use of labels. Kenneth B. Loomis, Charles Goeller, and Charles S. Dean received the other awards. Mr. Beck also received the commission to paint the walls of the company's office.

Arthur Crisp, one of the muralists who decorated Rockefeller Center, and a member of the jury, jolted several of the competing artists when, at the award-dinner, he said: "Business needs art, but the artist often puts himself out of a job by thinking that his artistic ideals are too sacred to compromise with business. That is nonsense. The American public has been made art-conscious through commercial advertising; and, if art is to be extended to business surroundings, and become a part of our daily life, as it should be, the artist will respect the business man's idea, and will collaborate with him."

For at least the last five years there has been a conspicuous knitting together of the purposes of business men and artists. Having painted most of the country's public buildings, having spread dramatic conceptions of art and industry on the walls of more than a dozen important buildings or groups of buildings throughout the country, muralists suddenly have found that they are wanted in the offices of corporations.

American Art Traveling

An exhibition of contemporary American paintings is being sent to museums and art galleries in Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. The Carnegie Corporation of New York is sponsoring the traveling show, which was assembled by Perry B. Cott, Associate Curator at the Worcester Art Museum, Worcester, Massachusetts. The basis of selection was similar to that of the exhibition of modern American paintings held last year in Worcester, and includes ninety-nine pictures.

Curiously, the artists receive pay for loan of their pictures while on tour. The rental system is so arranged that each artist receives 1 per cent. of the net price of his picture for each month of the tour. The National Gallery at Ottawa is sponsoring the exhibition in Canada.

The corporation, meanwhile, has financed a survey of musical agencies in the Worcester region, the museum to make the survey in one year within $7,500.

New York War Memorial

Members have been appointed to the New York State World War Memorial Authority, created by the State Legislature, to raise $12,000,000 to erect in Albany a memorial building which will contain, in addition to a convention hall, space for the New York State Museum. The museum is housed in the State Education Building. The proposed building is to be erected on a site south of the Capitol, extending from Hawk Street to Swan Street.

Members appointed are: Edward N. Scheiberling, Chairman; William J. Donovan, James G. Harbord, Harry Raymond, Morris Florea, William A. Garvey, William J. Lasch, Paul B. Mercier, and Bernard W. Kearney.

Artists' What's the Name?

One of the curiosities of art acceptance in the United States to-day is that one of the most popular books on the subject is a booklet of pocket size which, in addition to birth dates, the schools to which they belong, and their nationalities, also gives the correct pronunciation of 1,500 artists' names. Considering the difficulties (not less than five pronunciations have been given to Van Gogh) the book probably is saving much anguish. It was compiled by George E. Kaltenbach, of the staff of the Art Institute of Chicago.

A One-Man Art Exhibit

An exhibition of the paintings of Clinton King, important member of the Santa Fe, New Mexico, art colony, and, for the last five years, painting in Mexico, will take place at the Passedoit Gallery, in New York, early in January, running through the twentieth of the month. This is Mr. King's first one-man show in New York, and was brought about by the attention paid the painter by Stuart Chase, who urged him to bring his work here.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

YEAR'S END

By Frances Frost

Let the year perish,
the dark plum-colored vine
bend bewildered under starry ice.
It was never mine.

Let the roots clutching
squared fields, clench tighter, freeze
down to their final reaching frightened tips.
I have nothing to do with these,

save to await their sweet reluctant thawing
toward sap and fragile leaf.
I have nothing to do with death;
love is mine, not grief.

Winter, the frozen
stinging and ruthless storm,
may bitter the brain as it stiffens the rusty earth,
yet the knowing heart keeps warm.

Let the mind shrivel
as deer-grass-stalk, as vine;
let the year perish in canting crystal flakes—
it was never mine.

—*North American Review.*

PROVIDE, PROVIDE

By Robert Frost

The witch that came, the withered hag,
To wash the steps with pail and rag,
Was once the beauty Abishag,

The picture pride of Hollywood.
Too many fall from great and good
For you to doubt the likelihood.

Die early and avoid the fate.
Or if predestined to die late,
Make up your mind to die in state.

Make the whole stock exchange your own.
If need be, occupy a throne
Where nobody can call *you* crone.

Some have relied on what they knew;
Others on being simply true.
What worked for them might work for you.

No memory of having starred
Makes up for later disregard
Or keeps the end from being hard.

Better to go down dignified
With boughten friendship at your side
Than none at all. Provide, provide.

—*The New Frontier (Amesbury, Mass.)*

WHEN THE WORLD IS OVER

By Lord Dunsany

Who will there be when the world is over,
When her streams are frozen and numb,
When cinders lie where is now the clover
And the last of the birds is dumb;

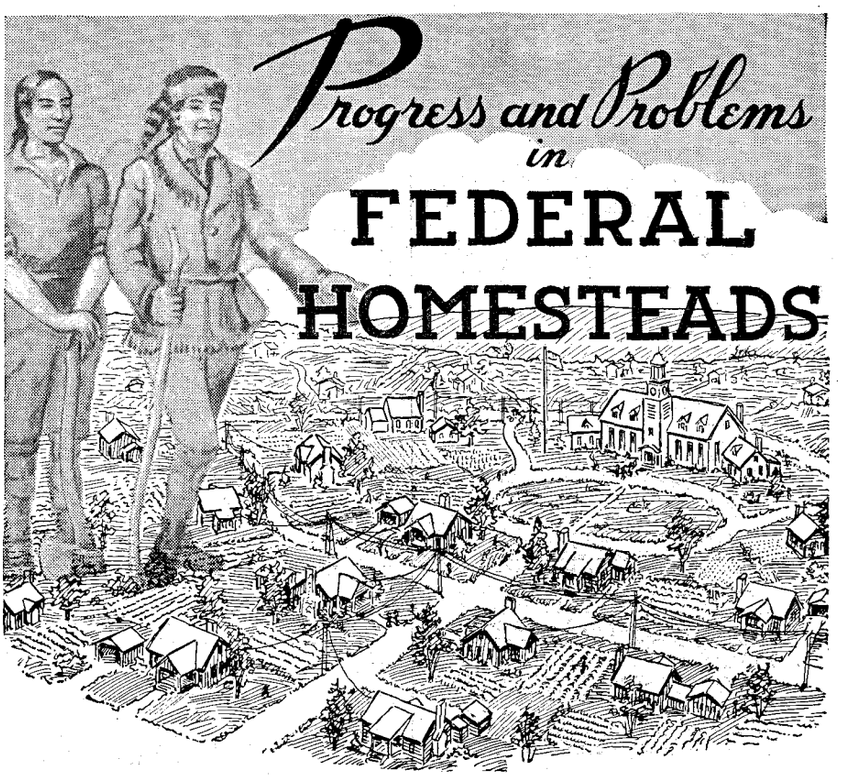
When the air stales and the sea hardens
And the four seasons die;
Who will there be to tell of our gardens
And the glint of our evening sky?

In other planets will love and laughter
Ring in another ear;
But who in the years that are coming after
Will tell that we knew them here?

Who to the planets that are our neighbors
Or that swing 'round some other sun,
Will tell the tale of our hopes and labors?
Ah, me. Not one.

So let us rejoice in all beauty
Of shape, color and song;
Knowing that Earth, released from duty,
May rest before very long.

—*New York Herald Tribune.*



INSTEAD OF THE RUDE LOG HUT which the homesteader of yesterday struggled to build, on today's frontier are arising communities of modern, government-built cottages. Scott's Run, Arthurdale, Reedsville, Crossville, and other Federal subsistence homestead projects are the new outposts in civilization's forward march. Here, America's new pioneers—factory workers, miners, farmers, city toilers out of work—seek opportunity to work out their own independence.

An authentic, first-hand picture of this experiment in human transplantation will be given in The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles by John Pratt Whitman, entitled

AMERICA'S NEW FRONTIER
10 Articles—Jan. 14-24

Mr. Whitman is also author of the recent Monitor series, "New Deals Past and Present." An authority on social work, he recently served as chairman of a committee appointed by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, to study Federal Homestead projects and suggest forms of administration for them. Photographs and drawings by the author will illustrate the articles.

This timely series may be ordered at the special rate of 40c by means of the coupon below.

IT DARES TO BE DIFFERENT

The Christian Science Monitor . . . has avoided sensationalism, and looked on the passing scene with calm eyes and the perspective which goes with the international viewpoint.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

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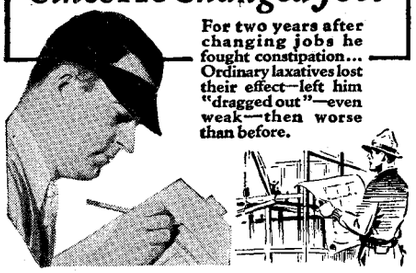
CONSTIPATED
Since He Changed Jobs



For two years after changing jobs he fought constipation... Ordinary laxatives lost their effect—left him "dragged out"—even weak—then worse than before.

Solved Problem at Last

SAFE, ALL-VEGETABLE WAY!

THEN his doctor told him, as yours will tell you—"Use a natural all-vegetable laxative." Discover the difference for yourself. Give Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) a trial tonight. See how much better you feel tomorrow—how refreshed—invigorated—a clear head—better digestion—a feeling of pep and aliveness. What a difference from minerals and laxatives containing phenol derivatives! The bowels act naturally—thoroughly—but gently as nature intended. For Nature's Remedy contains nothing but the natural laxative elements of plants and vegetables. That's why NR Tablets are so kind to your system. You'll want to use them regularly—whenever troubled with headaches, colds, biliousness or other conditions caused by accumulated bowel poisons. Get a 25c box at any drug store.

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Nature's Remedy **NR TO-NIGHT** TOMORROW ALRIGHT **GET A 25¢ BOX**

"TUMS" Quick relief for acid indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn. Only 10c.

Topics in Brief

WE like an optimist if he only won't be a propagandist.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

MOST of the world long ago went off the Golden Rule standard.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

THE list of public enemies might now be called an obituary column.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

SIMILE for the day: As unimportant as the return of a Vice President to Washington.—*Ohio State Journal.*

No sooner do they get the athletes off the gridiron than they begin putting the coaches on the pan.—*Boston Herald.*

POLITICAL pessimists incline to think it's all over with the war between Yugoslavia and Hungary—all over but the shooting.—*Buffalo Courier Express.*

GENERAL JOHNSON says that the Blue Eagle, his former pet, is now extinct. Still, we have pictures to remember it by.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

THE present brand of capitalism has been tried and found wanting everything in sight—including the earth with a fence around it.—*Birmingham News.*

THE measure of a man is the inconvenience the world would suffer if he were knocked on the head.—*Asheville Citizen.*

Looking Ahead!

—Cassel in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*

MAN fined $5 for calling traffic cop a liar. News item. A bargain!—*Mobile Register.*

AND now and then a collision occurs when two motorists go after the same pedestrian.—*Roanoke Times.*

ALL that Huey expects of a Louisiana solon is strength enough to draw his pay.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

ANOTHER simile would be: As useless as a habeas corpus proceeding for a Russian accused of treason.—*Wichita Eagle.*

WHEN the League of Nations has nothing especial to do it warns Bolivia and Paraguay to stop fighting.—*Jackson (Mich.) Citizen Patriot.*

DOCTOR ECKENER says the air-ship will make Europe only forty-five hours distant. Everything considered, that's not distance enough.—*Manchester (N. H.) Union.*

MUSSOLINI seems to be a man of peace who gets along well with the folks at home by shaking the olive-branch in a most threatening manner.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE munitions-makers never got around to playing contract bridge—they're still playing that old game known as "both ends against the middle."—*Tampa Morning Tribune.*

THE speed which modern automobiles have attained presages the end of the world, says a student of the Bible, giving the versatile driver another reason to give to the cop for being in such a hurry.—*New York Sun.*

JOE PENNER made himself famous with the question, "Do you wanna buy a duck?" Senator Borah is getting almost as much attention trying to sell an elephant.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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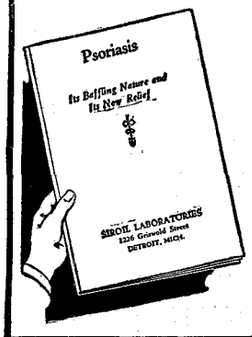

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Why Starlings Are Called Nuisances; Pigeons, Friends

When an article appeared recently in the Washington newspapers that the Government was appropriating a fund of $70,000 to destroy the 100,000 starlings which roost in Washington many immediately asked: "Why so inhuman an act?" The starling, to Washingtonians, is considered a nuisance.

During the holidays the feeling of kindness, even toward animals, is very strong in everyone's heart. Would it not be wiser to contribute that sum to those in need rather than kill some innocent birds? One might say, why not first investigate? It should be tried.

Walking along Pennsylvania Avenue, one sees sidewalks looking like painters' patches. This takes away the appearance of cleanliness in the streets for which Washington is well noted. It is not the fault of the street-cleaners, who do their bit, but the blame falls on the thousands of starlings that take possession of all the streets.

No Regard for Laws

They have no regard for traffic laws. Why should they when they pay no taxes? But they use tact.

Whether it be embassies, churches, public buildings, or banks, it matters not; they roost wherever their fancy strikes them. They gather together in such large numbers that one does not know where they come from.

When a pigeon starts cooing it is a fancy to the heart, and touches a soft spot somewhere; when a robin starts singing, it is music to the ears, and one is tempted to say, "Go on; we want more"; but when a starling starts twittering, one feels like saying, "Pipe down; that's enough from you. Let's call it a day."

When one feeds a pigeon a nibble, he takes it, wabbles along, and may come back for more, but, on the other hand, when one gives a starling his share, he takes it, hangs on, and does not want to let go.

Definition of Starling

The definition in the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary for a starling is an "Old World sturnoid bird." Is there any wonder, then, why the starling is a nuisance; he is not at home in the New World.

We have not yet given him his code under the New Deal. If it is NRA for business, it should be New Real Activity equally as important for the starlings.

Is there not some brave aviator who would trail the Continent, collecting the thousands of starlings in Washington, and take them on a sojourn to the Galapagos Islands?

There they would have plenty of room without violating any traffic laws, and could take possession of the islands as their private meeting-place without abuse to anyone. This solution would satisfy everyone to a "T." RAE ROBINS.

Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

Heaven's My Destination. By Thornton Wilder. (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.50.)

The author of "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," which made best-seller history before "Anthony Adverse" arrived, now comes forward with his first full-length novel in seven years, and it turns out to be the pilgrim's progress of a Primitive Baptist in Babbitt-land.

It is a strange little parable about an earnest American who wanted to set the whole world right. George Marvin Brush grew up on a Michigan farm, and went to Shiloh Baptist College in Walling, South Dakota, where he made the highest grades, was president of his class, captain of the track and basketball teams, made the highest strength-record in the gymnasium ever recorded at Shiloh, and was converted to Fundamentalism by a sixteen-year-old girl evangelist. Upon graduation he became traveling salesman in the Southwest for Caulkins and Company, school-book publishers. Even in the panic year he got raises. He read a pamphlet about Gandhi, and decided to take a vow of poverty.

Extraordinary things happened to George Marvin Brush thereafter. George didn't drink, smoke, play cards, would not ride on a train on Sunday, objected to profanity, and was constantly being moved by the impulse to help people by saving their souls.

People did not always respond sympathetically. "Relax, sonny, relax. Nobody's trying to arrest you," said the Texan in the smoking-car when George tried to discuss religion.

Before his conversion George had had an unfortunate experience with a girl. After his conversion he tried for years to find the girl; he wanted to marry her. Finally he located her; she was a waitress in Kansas City, but she did not want to marry George. She was inarticulate; but her sister argued the question with George.

"What good is it you two being married," she asked, "if you don't love each other?"

George answered that he would love her almost perfectly, and that she wouldn't know the difference. And when she did see a difference, and wanted to go home to father, George objected to that as breaking up his home. The sister said that George should consider what was the kindest thing, but George answered:

"Isn't the principle of a thing more important than the people that live under the principle?"

"George, you're kind of crazy," she said.

"Yes, but if you notice carefully," George said, "you'll see that I'm very logical."

George began to doubt. "Something's wrong with the world," he announced. "I believe there's a God all right; but why's he so slow in changing the world?"

It occurred to him one day that there might be something wrong with his perfect self. Everything he did seemed to go wrong; everybody he knew got to hate him. The shock was too much; he fell sick.

George was ill a long time. When he recovered, his faith came back with his health. He continued to preach poverty, tried to save fallen girls, made friends by his singing, lost them by his virtue.

Thornton Wilder offers no old-fashioned moral at the end of his parable; but his book reads suspiciously as tho he thought he were writing a parable about America. He makes George a rather lovable fool despite his excessive virtue, and as guileless as a new-born lamb. His motto seems to be that of the Texan in the smoking-car: "Relax, sonny, relax." Perhaps it is expressed by George in his moment of utter despair: "I made the mistake all my life of thinking that you could get better and better until you were perfect."

Worth Reading

Sea Power in the Pacific. By Hector C. Bywater. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin and Company; $3.50.) A new edition of an alarming book first published in 1921, with a 1934 preface suggesting that aircraft will be preponderant in the "next Far Eastern naval campaign," and that, therefore, the dice will be loaded against Japan.

Last of the Windships. By Alan Villiers. (New York: William Morrow and Company; $4.) In 1921, 140 big barks carried grain and tall white sails across the seas; in 1933, only twenty. This book is a glowing record of those ships, in salty words and superb photographs.

Via Mala. By John Knittel. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes and Company; $2.50.) Murder in Switzerland written as high tragedy.

Delay in the Sun. By Anthony Thorne. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $2.50.) Adventure in Spain.

Sold Out to the Future. By Roy Helton. (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.50.) Since we can not control to-morrow, why not live to-day?

Thornton Wilder's Career

Author, lecturer, teacher, Thornton Wilder was born at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1897. He was educated in the high schools of Chefoo, China, and Berkeley, California, attended Oberlin College, 1915-17, was a corporal in the Coast Artillery Corps at Narragansett Bay in 1918, and received his A.B. from Yale in 1920. The next year he became house-master and teacher at Lawrenceville School, New Jersey. His first novel, "The Cabala" (1925), about sophisticates in Rome, was written from his experiences in Italy. Next came the phenomenal "Bridge of San Luis Rey." He gave up teaching to travel in Europe, where he worked on his third novel, "The Woman of Andros" (1930). Lately he has turned to the drama, translating for Katharine Cornell the "Lucrèce" of André Obey. Unmarried and unchanged by success, he believes he has much to learn, and would like to study Latin and Greek.

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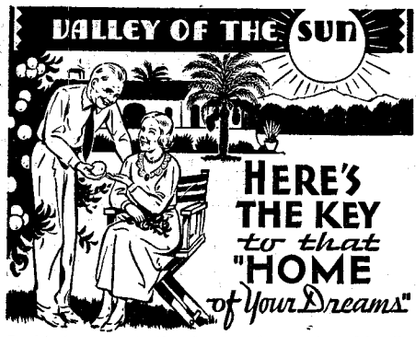

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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human being.—"G. F. O.," New York City.—*Human* may properly be used as a noun. The noun is defined: "One of the human race; a human being." The definition includes an instance of the use of the noun, not as an adjective modifying *being*, as: "No *human* since Adam—nay, nor Adam himself—ever sinned entirely to himself." The quotation is from "Old Creole Days," by George Washington Cable, p. 13. Such usage may be found in the literature of the past four hundred years. Owen Wister in "The Virginian" wrote: "They are just like *humans*." A. J. Small in "Frozen Gold" said: "Into that trail staggered the two *humans*."

jitters.—"H. P. L.," Helena, Mont.—This slang term is of recent origin, and, as with most slang, the origin is obscure. Essentially, it denotes the shakiness that results from excessive indulgence in alcoholic beverages; but the term has spread, and now is applied to any case of "nerves." "I've got the *jitters*" may mean nothing more than "I've got the fidgets."

nostalgia.—"W. J. L.," Vredenburgh, Ala.—This word means: "Excessive longing for home or country," and is pronounced *nos-tal'ji-a—o* as in *not*, first *a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *habit*, second *a* as in *final*.

subdeb.—"M. L.," Newark, N. J.—This is an abbreviated form for *subdébutante*, and is used colloquially in the United States to mean a young girl about to become a society débutante.

sweetheart.—"J. B. M.," Cincinnati, O.—This word goes back to the earliest Middle English. It is found about the year 1290 in South English Legends: "Alas, . . . yat ich scholde . . . a-bide yat mi child, mi *swete heorte*, swych cas schal bi-tide," (Alas, that I should abide that my child, my *sweetheart*, such case should betide). The words are also found in Chaucer's "Troilus" about 1374, and again in Shakespeare, 1588, "Love's Labour's Lost," and hence down through the years.

the question of whether.—"H. R. G.," El Paso, Tex.—The expression, "the question of whether," has become a familiar colloquialism. Grammatically, it is incorrect, for the "of" has no signification. However, even so careful a writer as Percy Bysshe Shelley wrote: "I am exceedingly interested in *the question of whether* this attempt of mine will succeed or no."

Versailles.—"G. M. B.," Hollywood, Fla.—The Anglicized pronunciation is *ver-selz'*—first *e* as in *over*, second *e* as in *they*. The French pronunciation is *ver''sa'ya—e* as in *over*, first *a* as in *art*, second *a* as in *final*.

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On the Current Screen

The cinema, which is the logical inheritor of the methods, both admirable and foolishly blatant, of the most famous of showmen, pays proper tribute to him in **The Mighty Barnum (AAA*)**. Gene Fowler, the raciest of current American story-tellers, has devised a script which makes no pretense of biographical accuracy or even atmospheric verisimilitude, but which does manage to capture the mood and the spirit of the golden age of showmanship with fine and hearty skill. Since Wallace Beery was cast for the title rôle, the *Barnum* of the film had to be made into a soft, sentimental, and nitwit yokel to an extent not altogether convincing, but with this exception there is little that is wrong with the newest film from the studios of the vigorous Darryl Zanuck.

Copyright, 1934, United Artists Corp.

Lucille LaVerne (left), as the *Nurse of George Washington*, and Wallace Beery, as *Barnum*, in a scene from "The Mighty Barnum"

The film, in hearty episodic strokes, tells of Barnum's rise to fame, aided by providence and the help of his good friend, one B. Walsh. Beginning with his humble start as an amateur of freaks and other natural wonders, the story recounts his adventures with such eminent protégés of his, as the *Nurse of George Washington*, the *Bearded Lady* and *Gen. Tom Thumb*. With the arrival of the beauteous Jenny Lind in his life, the career of the great Barnum becomes more filled with plot, and, perhaps, a bit less concerned with gusto, but the work remains grand entertainment, particularly in its account of the eminent showman's hapless banquet in honor of the Swedish Nightingale and his final discovery of what the B. in his partner's name stood for.

Altho Mr. Beery may not be as perfect a choice for the title rôle as W. C. Fields would have been, he is, in his familiar way, effective. Adolphe Menjou is excellent as his partner, guide, and philosopher, and Virginia Bruce is a handsome *Jenny Lind*.

* * * *

Bright Eyes (AAA*)—The best of the Shirley Temple vehicles, despite a certain shameless quality in the way the frontal assault upon your gentler emotions is conducted. This time the most popular of child stars is a hapless orphan, who is cruelly treated by the villains and handsomely rescued by the heroes. Despite the characteristic excellence of little Miss Temple's performance, it is the work of an eight-year-old girl named Jane Withers as the villainess of the tale, the disagreeable child who makes Shirley's life unhappy, which really dominates the show. As the most hateful infant since the heydey of Jackie Searl, little Miss Withers, who is in danger of getting herself disliked, is a complete joy.

* * * *

Music in the Air (AAA)—The admirable Kern-Hammerstein operetta loses some of its charm, a lot of its original virtues of casting and a few of its songs, in its screen version, but it remains a charming and tuneful motion-picture. Gloria Swanson, John Boles and Douglass Montgomery are somewhat less than ideal in the leading rôles.

* * * *

Babes in Toyland (AAA*)—Laurel and Hardy in a lively and imaginative adaptation of the Victor Herbert show. Altho it is hereby recommended to the children, parents should be warned that reports are coming in that here and there the boys and girls of the audience are being frightened by the appearance of the wicked ogre.

* * * *

Wednesday's Child (AAA)—A sensitive account of the sufferings of a schoolboy after his father and mother had been divorced. Frankie Thomas is splendid in a film that has much the same plot as the recent English film, "Little Friend."

* * * *

Anne of Green Gables (AA*)—The sweet and simple and more than slightly infantile story retold in a manner to please the most ardent of the puritan reformers of the screen. The leading actress of the tale liked her screen name, Anne Shirley, so well that she decided to adopt it for professional purposes, and will, from now on, be known by the name of the character she impersonates rather well.

ARGUS.

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AAAA	AAA
*Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, The First World War.	*Kid Millions, The Gay Divorcée, Broadway Bill, *Flirtation Walk, *The President Vanishes, *The Mighty Barnum, *Bright Eyes, Music in the Air, *Babes in Toyland, Wednesday's Child.

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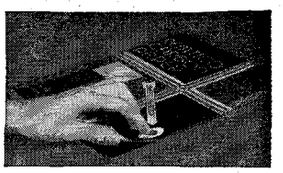

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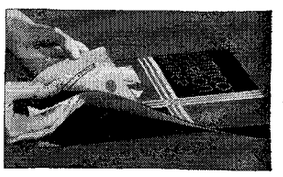

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"Towie," the Latest Fad for the Card-Player

Society Hostesses Are Grateful for the Newest Way to Enjoy Fifty-Two Bits of Pasteboard—There Is No Delaying While a "Fourth" Has to Be Found

By Walter Malowan

Keystone

Will "towie" take the place of bridge and whist?

ALL those who are bemoaning the passing of mah jong, and whose yen for gambling can not be satisfied by backgammon, may breathe a sigh of relief. "Towie" is here. Hostesses in Palm Beach and other centers are grateful, for dissension no longer divides their guests between contract bridge and backgammon. Common accord now reigns, and they all unite at the "towie" tables, where believers in science, percentages, and systems match their wits with the more adventurous spirits and seekers of risks and thrills.

Whether "towie" is a lasting addition to the venerable family-tree of whist, or merely a passing fad, is difficult to tell at this early stage.

The main feature of the latest arrival, and at the same time its principal difference from contract bridge, may be condensed in the formula: "All for one and everyone for himself." When the three players sit down at the table—for "towie" is essentially a three-handed game—they are likely to regard each other suspiciously, not knowing friend from foe.

Cards Dealt as in Bridge

The cards are dealt as in bridge, except that six of the thirteen cards in front of the empty chair are turned up to serve as bait or warning. Once the deal is completed, the bidding starts, and, as the final declarer will have no partner, cooperative bidding is out. After the two final passes, the sitting arrangement is readjusted in accordance with a defined system, and the declarer faces the dummy, whose remaining seven cards are turned up after the lead.

As may easily be surmised from this procedure, no slow bidding-process toward a safe, final contract is possible. Should the dealer be under the impression, when holding a good hand, that he may start with a bid of one heart, or one spade, and fish for information from his opponents, he is bound to be disappointed more often that not. For the chances are that the other players will pass and leave him out on a limb, and, thus, a possible game or even a slam-contract may have been missed.

There will not even be the solace of a partial score, as every hand not bid up to a game-contract dies right there without being played. After every auction that ends in this manner, the cards are assorted by each player according to suits, carefully assembled by the next dealer, then redealt without shuffling. The freak distribution of the subsequent deal may provide the occasional slam bid so highly coveted by the addicts of contract bridge.

While only three players actively participate in the play of a rubber, four- or five-handed "towie" is not unusual. This increases the risks and prospects of the final declarer, as the players temporarily cut out share in the fortunes or misfortunes of the defending pair, tho "chouetting," as in backgammon, is barred.

Should the declarer make his contract, he collects from all players who had originally cut in, and likewise, if he is set, he has to pay the penalty to all of them. For this reason the vulnerability penalties in "towie" have been reduced, the declarer being assessed 100 points for the first, and 200 for each additional undertrick. These penalties are increased to 200 and 400 points, respectively, for doubled contracts.

As there are no means of obtaining information regarding the unexposed cards in the dummy, penalties—and very large ones at that—are frequent; and many an unfortunate declarer has suffered the fate of being set, when he might have made game or even a slam had he chosen another suit.

Every first game earns for the successful declarer 500 points in addition to the trick-value. The second game is rewarded with 1,000 points, but there is no additional bonus for the rubber. Small slams have the same value as in contract; that is to say 500 points if non-vulnerable and 750 when vulnerable. Grand slams are worth 1,000 and 1,500 points instead of the 1,500 and 2,250 in contract. This does not seem quite logical, as anyone who bids and makes a grand slam without having received any information on dummy's remaining seven cards deserves not only a large bonus but a medal as well.

In case "towie" should become generally popular, a readjustment of the present bidding-system would be imperative, tho many of their features would retain their value. While bidding on hopeless hands seems rather futile, as no partial scores are recorded, a low original bid by the dealer often is advisable as a lead-director for his potential defending-partner, and may prevent a no-trump game contract.

On the other hand, informatory doubles are doomed so far as "towie" is concerned. Sacrifice bids raise the delicate question of sportsmanship, and the complicated question of mathematics and percentages. Let us assume that North, being vulnerable, bids three no-trump. West believes that a bid of four clubs would not be set more than one, or, perhaps, two, tricks, or everything could go wrong, and the set might amount to three tricks. This would be a good saving compared to the thousand points for a vulnerable game, were it not for the fact that the penalty would have to be paid to all participants at the table.

However, tender-hearted East finds himself in an embarrassing position. West apparently has saved him 1,000 points—not to mention the penalty he is about to collect. Would it be sportsmanlike to double under such conditions?

We may as well be resigned right now to endless controversies as to the preponderance of advantages in contract and "towie." The addicts of the latter game already claim the following pleasing features:

First: No waiting for a fourth.

Second: No partnership trouble, commonly called "post-mortem" in the United States and "inquests" in England. If the declarer lands in the wrong contract, or misplays the hand, he is the sole sufferer, and won't have to invent an alibi on the spur of the moment. For this reason the game should not be delayed by acrimonious discussions.

Third: "Towie" develops initiative and courage.

Reply of Contract Camp

To these pleadings the contract camp replies:

First: There has been no scarcity of contract players for several years, and the problem is how to avoid six- and seven-handed tables.

Second: There will be enough quarreling because of unsuccessful defensive plays, irrespective of whether they were bad, or just unfortunate. Any time saved by fewer discussions will be more than counterbalanced by the frequent "thrown-in" deals, on which no player cared to venture a game-contract.

Third: Risking foolish game-bids is not the type of courage or initiative that should be developed, and the highly systematized bidding of contract would be entirely abandoned in "towie."

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Inventory on 1934 College Football

Leading Coaches Take Stock of Game; Most Think Offense and Defense Balanced, Favor Status Quo, *Find Prospects Bright for More Open Game; Remain Wary of Rugby*

FOUR groups responsible for the well-being of college sports met in joint session in New York City last week: The American Football Coaches Association, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the College Physical Education Association, and the American Student Health Association. Every phase of football from rules to subsidizing players was thrashed out in that session.

Before those groups met, THE LITERARY DIGEST had polled 125 leading coaches all over the country on certain aspects of their football game. The results of that poll established certain conclusions which have been generally reached about the present football-playing code, and outlined several factors which will be considered in future efforts to "balance the budget" of the game: 1. There was almost unanimous agreement that the new rules put into effect during the last season have helped the game; 2. It was generally agreed that the game is pretty well balanced this year, tho there still is an undercurrent of feeling that the game should be still further geared for scoring.

During 1934, there were three outstanding events, or trends, on the playing-fields of America: The growth of professional football; the "opening-up" of college football; and the revival of baseball. It is no coincidence that those trends have developed together. Those three sports are locked in a struggle for a title: *The American National Game*. For two of them, professional and college football, it is fast becoming a struggle for gate receipts, admittedly or not. The growing fear of the attractiveness, the "seductiveness," of the professional game of football is a real goblin to college coaches. The wide-open nature of the professional game has unquestionably influenced college coaches, always ultraconservative, to open up their own game. College coaches know the fate of college baseball, a game which has died out because it is an imperfect imitation of a better brand of baseball—the pro game.

The Scoring Decline

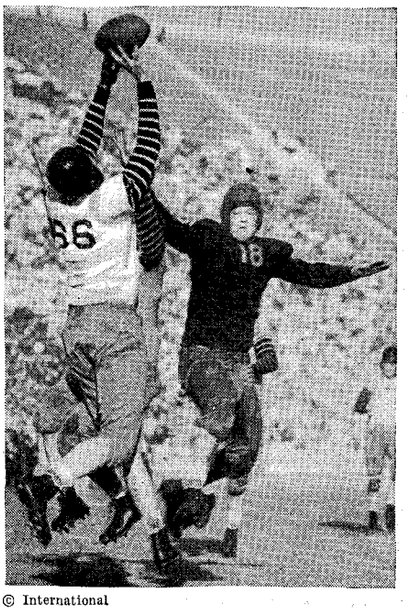
Despite the efforts of the rule-doctors, the college game has not been successfully geared for touch-downs yet. Statistics show that the scoring decline which began in 1930 has continued in the 1934 season, unabated. The game is geared for thrills, but not yet for scores.

An analysis of the American football game of 1934 indicates that a number of the features of the English rugby game have been reincorporated in the American code, especially in the working interpretation of that code. The sudden and widespread use of laterals has been the most evident bit of borrowing on the part of the American game. In the professional game, an effort has been made to put the "foot" back in football. There is a premium in the pro game on accurate punting, "kicking for touch."

Coaches' Inventory on Their Game

		Yes	No
1.	Have the rule-changes, which were made at the end of last season, helped the game?	65	4
2.	Is the game unbalanced this season?	19	55
	(a) In favor of the offense?	11	
	(b) In favor of the defense?	8	
3.	Has the new ball helped the game?	33	26
4.	Has the increased use of lateral passing helped the game?	68	4
5.	Do you think that "extemporaneous" lateral passing, as practised in rugby, will be used in American football?	52	22
	Should be used	38	26
6.	Has your team used more laterals this year than last?	52	24
	More forwards?	47	24
7.	Should the goal-posts be moved up to the goal-line?	26	48
8.	Should the rules be changed to allow a forward pass to be thrown from any point behind the line of scrimmage?	23	49
9.	Should rugby be introduced as a spring sport in American colleges?	21	48

Unconsciously, in their effort to open up the American game, a fundamental has been altered. An axiom of the American game always has been: "Hold on to the ball." That axiom, influenced by laterals, quick-kicks, and forwards, has been altered to more nearly approach a first principle of the English rugby game: "Get rid of the ball." Another fundamental principle of the American game has suffered: Men, once used as a screen of interference, are beginning to be looked upon as potential receivers of laterals.



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The ball was in the air this year

American football still is insufferably dull to the English—dull and complicated. The complicated nature of American football has made the highly proficient and highly paid coach a necessary part of our game. Even now one hears an occasional wail such as this: Jack McDowall, coach at Rollins, writes, "I wish they would leave the rules alone long enough for us to learn all the present rules."

Other coaches seem strongly in favor of a *status quo*. Gar Davidson, Army coach, writes: "I feel that the constant changing of the rules is one of the most harmful and upsetting elements in our game to-day. I am strongly in favor of leaving the rules unchanged for a long period."

And Bernie Bierman, who turned out the team of the year at Minnesota, feels that "the game is very satisfactory just as it is."

About the future of the lateral, one of its greatest exponents, Andy Kerr of Colgate, has this to say: "The use of the lateral pass will be the next big development in American football. To derive full benefit of the lateral pass, the present drastic penalties against attempted laterals that are forwards must be modified."

Coaches Zuppke and "Pop" Warner also would like to see the lateral boosted in the American game. Warner says: "I believe that the rule governing a lateral pass which happens to be a forward pass should be changed so as to penalize the foul from the spot where the illegal forward was made, not from where the ball was put in play."

American football still is a coach's game, a protected industry. Like all protected interests, the coaches do not want any foreign competition—the English rugby game in this instance. The coaches should realize that the seasons of the two games do not conflict. College baseball is the game under fire from rugger competition.

Based on observation of the trends in American football, a number of predictions can be made. First, the college game will be still further opened up, more by interpretation of present rules than by addition of new rules. Five and six laterals will be thrown on one play, and linemen will get in on the passing during the next season. Coaches will play two men in safety position on third and fourth downs, thus building the nucleus of a play to return punts by a series of laterals. There will be more laterals used in returning kick-offs.

And among the important trends that will be listed for the year 1935, the growth of rugby as a spring sport in American colleges, to replace baseball and spring practise in football, will be named near the top.

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Squash in the American Winter Diet

It's a Game, Not a Vegetable; and Many Young Men and Women in College Are Finding That It Is a Splendid "Carry-Over" Sport for Conditioning After Graduation

By Lincoln A. Werden

THERE are still a number of people who stare quizzically when you inform them that you are going to play squash. But their number is gradually diminishing. They have a notion that squash is a complicated, mysterious game played within the confines of a cold, walled room. In one respect, however, they are correct.

But business men, much in need of exercise during the winter months, no longer speak in apologetic tones when they tell their colleagues they are off to play squash. The problem of how to keep fit for the man between the ages of twenty-five and forty, cooped up in an office, is vital, but not so troublesome as it once was.

When the summer months roll around there are ample golf-courses, tennis-courts, and beaches available for those working within a great metropolis who seek relaxation in the outdoors. But with the arrival of winter days, the city-dweller who can not always go south, must turn his attention to other means of recreation.

Bowling, billiards and the court games, of which squash-rackets is the outstanding, form a very important place as a winter sports activity in every city that fosters any sort of club-life. When restricted budgets prevail, and leisure hours are not too abundant, squash-rackets meets the requirements of thousands. Within the space of half an hour in an unheated squash-court, enough exercise and competitive action can be obtained in a short time for anyone seeking to drive away the mental and physical cobwebs that come at the end of a hard day's work.

Game Grows in Colleges

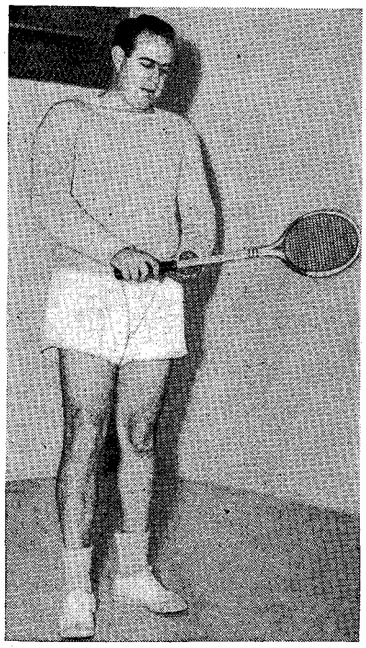
In the cities most squash is played for the sake of convenience after business hours between 5:30 and 7:30 o'clock, and, following a brisk shower, the participant starts home for dinner.

Men who have played squash in college are quick to take it up again in later life as members of a university or athletic club. And the increasing popularity of the game among college undergraduates is one of the reasons for its steady growth.

In many instances the demand for courts at colleges has not kept pace with the supply. During the year at Yale, officials have tabulated some 2,020 players, but facilities there are on a vast scale with fifty-one courts available. The handsome Payne Whitney Gymnasium, completed only a few years ago, houses twenty-eight. All courts are open for play from nine in the morning to six o'clock at night, while a number of them also are open for use until nine in the evening.

Princeton, without squash-courts until 1927, except for two at upper-class eating-clubs, has eleven now in use.

Harvard, where court-games have become part of a tradition, has fourteen squash-courts where play starts at eight o'clock in the morning during the fall and ends at seven o'clock at night. During the winter months, the busy courts are not closed until nine-thirty at night.



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Neil J. Sullivan, national singles and doubles champion at squash-rackets

It was at Harvard that the first squash-courts built at an American university were erected in 1908 along with a court-tennis and rackets-court, but only squash-rackets, of the three games, has survived. Until recently, however, squash-rackets has had a formidable rival in squash-tennis.

Both games are played in the same sized four-wall court, marked by significant red lines. But the equipment used causes the chief difference between them. Squash-tennis players use a bat, quite similar in appearance to a lawn-tennis racket, and what looks like a tennis-ball covered with a green netting.

In squash rackets, the ball is hard and black, slightly smaller than an egg, while an oval-headed racket with a long handle is the bat. The speed of the tennis-ball, reverberating against the walls, makes for a fast, smashing game. In rackets, the contestant's speed of foot is most essential and considerable finesse is possible by the proper use of racket and ball. Beginners find it easier to learn squash-rackets, require fewer lessons from competent professionals, and spend less in general on bat breakage and in buying new balls than in squash-tennis.

Originating in England, squash-rackets is said to have gained its vegetarian sounding name because a soft, squashy ball was used in the early days.

Squash-tennis is an American game and finds most of its devotees in New York.

On the other hand, squash-rackets is not only a leading sport at men's colleges, but it has become especially prominent as a winter sport at many women's clubs. In New York, at the Junior League club-house, squash-rackets tournaments are among the most popular athletic events staged.

Two years ago some of the women identified with the formation of a women's national squash-rackets association completed arrangements for an international match in this country with an English team.

The result proved to be a highly successful visit during which the English team carried off the honors, and two of its members also were the finalists in our women's national singles championship.

This winter, following the reciprocal trip of the Americans last season, the English group will be here again to continue the series with a match in Boston on February 12. Later, the Englishwomen, who have played the game for many years, and are considerably adept, will take part in a special match against a men's team in New York City.

Thus it appears that squash-rackets, more certainly than any other of the court-games, is here to stay. Rackets (sometimes referred to as hard-rackets) is played in a four-walled cement court, in which a hard-covered ball, like a miniature baseball, is used. Only a handful of courts exist in this country, and the game is too expensive to become adopted on a large scale. The classical game of court-tennis, favorite of kings and noblemen, is the sport for modern kings of business and industry. No little of its fascination lies in the fact that it demands strategy of a technical nature from its adherents, combined with physical alertness. But playing this game is prohibitive for most people; courts cost $50,000 and more, and only thirteen of them remain in the United States.

More Sport for California

Horse-racing returned to Southern California on Christmas Day, when C. V. Whitney's High Glee beat Time Supply in the race of the day, as the new Santa Anita track was opened to a crowd of 50,000 fans. A total of $259,096 passed through the betting-machines.

The opening program inaugurated a fifty-three-day meeting which will include the race of the new year, the $100,000 Santa Anita Handicap, on February 23. Most of the leading horses and owners of the country have been drawn out to the new track by the size of the purse. It is California's bid for a corner on the sport of kings—the highest in an era of lean purses.

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English Rugby Revived in Canada

The Old Rugger Game Is Being Played Again Across the Border; Therein Lies Opportunity for Canadian-American Contests

By Maj. W. Romain Tyree

English rugby got away to a fine start in Montreal this past season, due to very open weather. The interprovincial match (Ontario-Quebec) was played the last week in October, resulting in a decisive win for Quebec. Play was quite even at the start. Neither side got really going due to keen marking and deadly tackling of opponents. Quebec forwards showed better condition. The pack under the captain, Alden, soon profited by scrummage superiority both in the tight and loose.

Quebec's opening score came with dramatic suddenness: Davies, at scrum-half, started a movement which sent Lamb away. This left-wing three-quarter, with a fine burst of speed, and, showing judgment, cut in, drew the defense, passed to Spooner, who carried the ball well down, and, when faced by Ontario's back, Roe, passed to Keeping, who went over for the first try of the match. Spooner then made a run well into Ontario territory when, from a free kick, Dave Morwood scored. Ontario was pressing dangerously and when Quebec was penalized for a scrum infringement, Scott just missed scoring a penalty-goal for his side.

A Well-Played Match

Going into the second half with a 6-0 score, play was mostly in Ontario territory. Ontario, however, by fine tackling, prevented a score. Lamb and Spooner were showing fine offensive work, when Ontario broke away. McNaughton intercepted a wild pass, and scored a try for Ontario which was not converted.

A further spell of clever passing by the Quebec backs resulted in Keeping, right-center three-quarter, going over for his second try. Another fine movement sent Spooner away after receiving from Davies. Spooner passed to Hawkins, who scored, Morwood converting.

In the last few minutes of the match, play ranged from one end of the field to the other. Quebec's superiority for the sixth consecutive season was evident. The well-played match ended in a 14-3 victory, well justifying the efforts of the home club's selecting committee.

These games were played just over the line from the States—much closer to football fans in New York than was the Rose Bowl game, yet New Yorkers know nothing about Canadian rugby. The games might just as well have been in London.

And, oddly enough, the same might be said of Canada. English rugger has fared almost as badly in the Dominion as it has in the United States. Canada has its own "Canadian rugby," just as the States have "American football." The forward pass and interference have been incorporated in the Canadian derivative of the old Rugby game. Hence, English rugby is being "revived" in Canada just as it is in the United States. Therein lies an opportunity for the development of Canadian-American sports, now sadly underdeveloped.

The first games of rugby played in Canada undoubtedly were those by officers of troops garrisoned in the Dominion. Up to 1892 the English code (doubtless with some modifications) was used. After 1892, due to excellent material at Osgood Hall, Toronto; McGill University, Montreal, and Rugby enthusiasts in Ottawa, Brockville, Toronto, Hamilton and others, the game made a radical departure from the English rules. First, there was the Burnside code—quite similar at the time to the American interpretation. The Burnside code evolved into the present Canadian Rugby Union Rules. Colleges and clubs on both Coasts continued under the English code.

As a result of the adoption of the Burnside rules in Central Canada, English rugby all but disappeared in Quebec and Ontario until its revival in 1910, when the Montreal English Rugby Football Club was formed, to be followed by a XV from McGill University as well as Canadian Pacific Railway, Lachine, and the Montreal Scottish.

From 1914 to 1919 the Great War halted the game. It was revived in 1919 by the efforts of the Montreal English Rugby Club and the support of honorary officers and the activities of such players as Leupold, R. H. Gunn, Colville, Jack Usher, a former Halifax Wanderer player of note, Ritchie McCoy, the late Lord Congleton and many other devoted spirits and fine players.

Action in the interprovincial match between Quebec and Ontario

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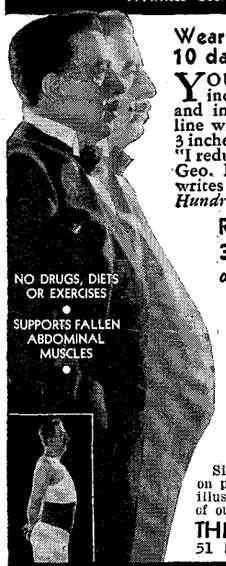

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New Year Promise of Trade Improvement

The Outlook Appears Brighter Than Since 1931; Wall Street Expects to Be Scared, but Little Harmed, by Congress; a Brokerage House That Is Monumental

By Robert Winsmore

IN the language of the almanacs, at about this date beware of financial prophecy. It is an old American custom, much honored and observed in Wall Street, to color New Year predictions so deeply with Rotarian optimism as to make them quite untrustworthy, not to say unimpressive. Habitually, most of such outgivings have the quality of a political candidate's campaign speeches.

For the present season of forecast, however, it must be granted that factual basis for expectation of a period of measurable business betterment appears broader and more dependable than at the beginning of any of the three preceding years. There is now on view very definite improvement in both trade conditions and trade sentiment, and while uncertainties are still too numerous to justify anticipation of early and sharp industrial expansion, there is ample ground for belief that widening recovery will mark the first half of the coming year, with more than an even chance that it will gain in pace and breadth during the second.

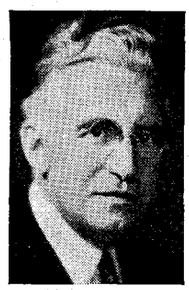
Optimistic Forecasts Appear Warranted

Young 1935 exhibits these advantages over its immediate predecessors: Public spending has increased obviously, and replacement demand affecting various major industries has become more active than at any time since the beginning of the depression. Trade has now been extensively adjusted to the restrictions and higher costs of the New Deal, which is itself in process of modification. There is better understanding and acceptance by business of the real purposes of the Roosevelt Administration, accompanied by greater willingness to cooperate and by lessened fear of currency inflation, of labor disturbances, of destructive socialistic reform of the present order.

To be sure, dislike of costly government policies and distrust of radicalism in Congress are still restrictive, and faith in the Administration's turning to the Right is not yet a sturdy growth. But developing consumer demand and a smoother road for its progress seem sufficiently evident as the year begins to warrant expectation of continuing trade recovery during the months immediately ahead, with commensurate improvement in the general level of security prices.

✦ ✦ ✦

Altho Wall Street is finding no pleasure in the prospect, it expects to be more frightened than hurt by the coming session of Congress. There is much head-shaking over the probability of unsettling Washington news during the next two months, but there also is underlying belief that unsettlement so produced will be only temporary. Noisy radicals, Wall Street foresees, will be disturbing from day to day, but the President is counted upon to keep the actual accomplishments of Congress fairly well within the limits of his own program.



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Edward A. Pierce (left), and Bernard M. Baruch

That program, to be sure, contains much that is disliked by the financial community, but its aims are known and, to a great extent, already discounted. It is recognized that the budget will not be balanced, that some veterans' bonus legislation is likely, that the power of labor in the matter of collective bargaining will doubtless be increased. It is realized also that banking legislation will go part of the way toward centralization. Security-market sentiment, however, is fairly reconciled to such probabilities.

On the other hand there is hope, even expectation, that increase in taxation will be slight, that appropriations for public works and agricultural control will be comparatively moderate, that the permanent establishment of a reformed NRA will give more satisfaction and assurance to general business than it has had since ordered recovery was inaugurated. Some measure of Federal relief for railroads and less onerous railroad-pension legislation are anticipated. Disturbing currency inflation is believed to be out of the picture.

Upon the whole, therefore, Wall Street is not fearful that industrial recovery will be damagingly halted or the security markets seriously disturbed by the final results of the Congressional session. Nevertheless, it expects to be alarmed and set to shivering now and then during coming weeks by oratory at the Capitol. In fact, it will be rather disappointed if it isn't.

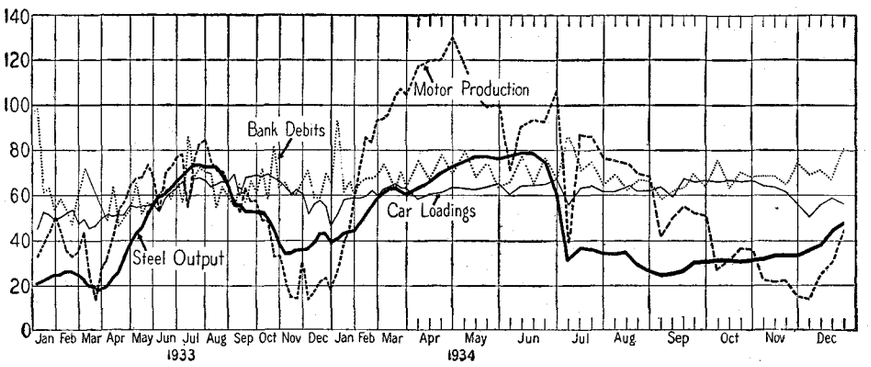
✦ ✦ ✦

In the 1890's, a little Stock Exchange house in New York acquired a keen-eyed young clerk who speedily gained a partnership, lifted the firm to Wall Street prominence, and passed on from it to amass millions for himself and to become outstanding among American financiers. He was, and is, Bernard M. Baruch.

Wall Street's Biggest Broker

In the 1900's, the same house acquired another keen-eyed young clerk who also speedily gained a partnership and, retaining it, proceeded to build the greatest stock-brokerage business that Wall Street or the world has ever known. He is Edward A. Pierce, and the little firm that was once two-partnered A. A. Housman & Co. is now far-flung, twenty-two-partnered E. A. Pierce & Co.

As Stock Exchange houses go, the Pierce organization is monumental. From its main office, which occupies three floors of a great Wall Street tower, it operates more than 20,000 miles of leased wires reaching to more than forty branches and more than sixty correspondents in nearly ninety cities and towns throughout the country and in Canada. It holds membership in twenty-five stock and commodity exchanges, American and foreign. Altho necessarily reduced



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending December 22

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cause of stock-market depression, the mber of its employees still exceeds 1,500. times it does 10 per cent. of all the busi- ss done on the New York Stock Exchange, d there is a Wall Street theory that it ust average at least half that much daily support its obviously great overhead ex- nse.

The remarkable growth of the Pierce ganization is one of the wonders of mod- n Wall Street. It is the product of the nazing energy and aring enterprise of ie man—a stocky, ay-thatched man ho is regarded by ie whole Stock Ex- nange fraternity as a ving proof that enius in business is matter of intense oncentration and unremitting hard work. Ie has many energetic partners, one of hem a woman, but E. A. Pierce & Co. is ssentially Edward A. Pierce.

Genius and Hard Work

The firm's unprecedented size is the re- ult of both expansion from within and bold cquisitions of other organizations. In the ast ten years it has absorbed, in whole or n part, the businesses of twenty broker- ge concerns in New York and elsewhere, ncluding such once widely known houses s Gwathmey & Co., Merrill, Lynch & Co.,)tis & Co., and Logan & Bryan. This week, according to newspaper reports, Pierce & Co. is preparing again to add slightly to its great stature by taking over the stock busi- ness of Philadelphia-born Cassatt & Co.

36,000 Die in Accidents

Automobiles brought death to one person every fifteen minutes and injury to one every thirty-one seconds on the streets and high- ways of the United States during 1934. The casualty average was computed from statistics gathered by the Travelers Insur- ance Company, showing that 36,000 per- sons died and approximately a million were hurt in 900,000 accidents.

No geographical division of the country was able to record a decrease in fatalities. Six States out of the forty-five which re- ported figures announced success in reduc- ing the toll. They were New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, South Dakota, and Delaware.

From 1924 to 1934 there were more than 290,000 mortal accidents and 8,000,000 non-fatal injuries.

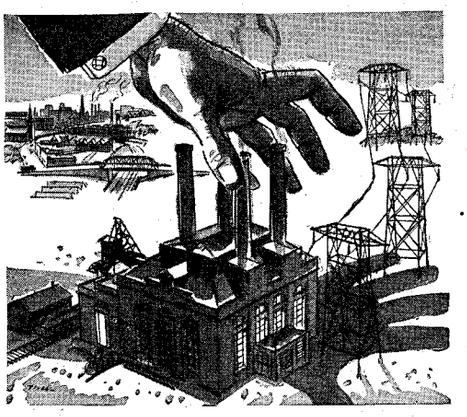
French Gain American Trade

American exports to France during the first eleven months of 1934 fell off sharply, while French exports to this country de- clined only fractionally, according to a re- cent United Press dispatch from Paris. The trade balance is less unfavorable to France than it has been in many years.

French exports during the eleven-month period amounted to $50,151,288, a drop of only one-fourth of 1 per cent. from the corresponding period of 1933. United States exports to France totaled $134,726,- 988, a drop of 23 per cent. from 1933.

THE HAND OF THE TAX-GATHERER

exacts from companies in the Associated System an annual toll of $10,966,000.



44 Taxes

A TOTAL of 44 different kinds of taxes are levied upon companies in the Associated System. There are in addition, many fees, duties, and levies paid to regulatory bodies, as well as in- direct taxes included in the prices paid for manufactured articles. Here are a dozen of the 44 taxes:

real property	stamp taxes
gross revenue	generation
income	personal property
3% energy	gasoline
capital stock	loans
franchise	license taxes

Taxes on Associated companies amounted to $10,966,000 during the 12 months ended September 30, 1934. This amount represents an increase of 26% during the preceding 12 months, and an increase of 68% since December 31, 1930.

If this $10,966,000 could have been passed along to customers instead of to governing bodies, it would have been sufficient to supply free electric service for one year to more than 325,000 resi- dential customers.

Or it would pay the annual interest on more than $219,000,000 of securities at the rate of 5%.

The possible effects of increased taxa- tion on utility investments was one of the reasons for the Plan of Rearrange- ment of Debt Capitalization of Associ- ated Gas and Electric Company. The purpose of the Plan is to provide a means of insurance against adverse developments and to protect the interests of the more than 300,000 Associated security holders.

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The map required more than two years, and cost nearly $40,000, to produce. It measures 4½x3½ feet and locates thousands of Russian cities, towns, vil- lages and settlements hitherto unrecorded. It indicates even the Arctic islands discovered but a few months ago. It depicts most of Europe, Japan, Manchukuo, and Mongolia in as great detail as it does Russia.

Russian experts assisted us in compiling this newest Map of Russia. The names of places are the official Soviet Government names. The correct political divisions of the country are clearly outlined. Across the bottom are four extra maps, all larger than or- dinary atlas maps. These show the racial origins of the peoples of Europe and of Asia, Economic Asia, and trade routes to Russia.

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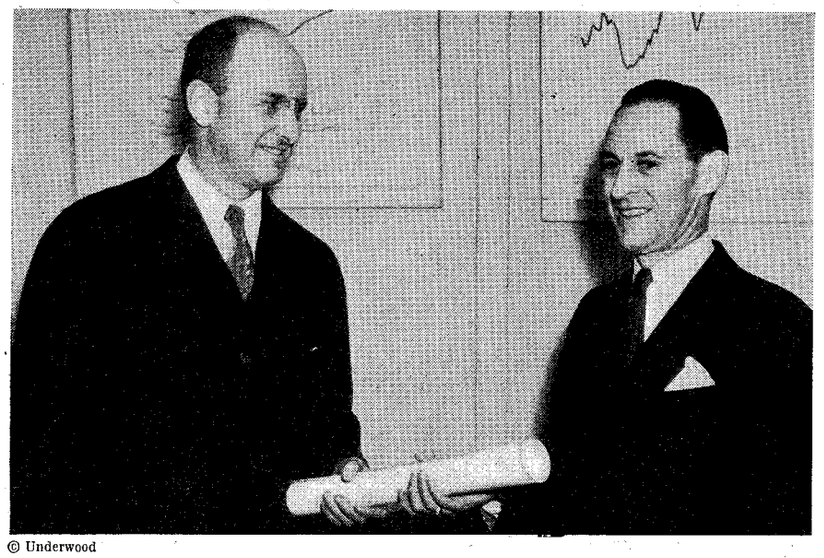
Eccles Would Save Capitalism by Reforming It

(Continued from page 5)

as a banker, he determined that there was something wrong in the economic structure. He realized this long before the days of the depression and while the country was still riding high on the crest of the Coolidge prosperity. He was not certain what the trouble was but he determined to find out.

When the new Governor makes up his mind to do something no amount of obstacles can stop him. He does not act hastily. He prepares himself thoroughly for anything that he undertakes and he undertook to work out a system of reform for the economic structure. He began to study the question and to read up on it. By the time he had come to some conclusions he had a large library of books on finance, government, and history which he had completely digested. To this day he continues his research on these subjects.



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Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., presenting the commission as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board to Mr. Eccles (right)

A Comprehensive Plan

The result of this study, combined with his own observation of how business was carried on, was a comprehensive plan which did not entirely jibe with the place he held in finance. For the man who had come to the conclusion that the country had to change many of its old ideas in regard to capitalism was at the time the director of a score of banks, all of which had weathered the storm, and a director in half a dozen or more large business enterprises.

Having decided that the only way to save capitalism was to reform it, Mr. Eccles began to spread the gospel.

"Orthodox economics," he said, "are out of date because they were meant for a situation in which famine and scarcity were normal conditions in mankind's struggle against the forces of nature. They were meant more for a debtor nation than for a creditor nation. The need now is to spend and consume and thereby use up the overflowing abundance which we can produce. Mass production must be accompanied by mass consumption.

"The doctrine of thrift, economy, and efficiency, the laying-off of men to increase the production of those who are employed without balancing the power of consumption is unsound and can only lead to destruction. We must realize that the economic process by which society is held together is the exchange of services. The end of production must be consumption."

He has no sympathy with destructive criticism. Not long ago he said: "I am sometimes amused at the drive being made by some of the vested interests of this country, the orthodox crowd that brought us to the brink of chaos, as exemplified in speeches at bankers' conventions criticizing the Administration as they have done and are doing. I do not mean that constructive criticism should not be offered. The President, the Administration, and all believe in it. But when criticism is offered on the program, something in the nature of a sound substitute should be offered.

"I sometimes feel that were it not for the punishment all would be forced to take, I would like to see, for the sake of a lesson, President Roosevelt retract all aid thus far given to the country, stopping all Home Owners Loan Corporation and Federal Farm Act appropriations, closing the CCC camps, stopping all PWA work, as well as benefit payments to farmers, drought relief, emergency relief action, RFC loans, and other similar measures, and let business stand on its own feet."

It was a snow-storm in the valley of the Jordan, which Brigham Young years ago had selected as the promised land, that in a way was responsible for Mr. Eccles becoming a member of the New Deal. A luncheon was being held by the University of Utah at which Stuart Chase was to be the principal speaker. The storm delayed the train upon which the economist was traveling and the toastmaster called upon Mr. Eccles to fill in the time.

While the banker was talking the economist arrived, heard a part of the speech and the result was a letter of introduction a young professor at Columbia, some whose views apparently coincided with tho of Mr. Eccles.

There was no occasion to use that lette at once, but, on his way back to Utah fro his appearance before the Senatorial Co mittee in Washington, he stopped off to s Rexford Tugwell. His brief-case was fille with memoranda of his proposals before th Committee and when the professor aske him about his ideas he handed the paper to him.

That was in February, 1933, and it wa not until the following October that h heard from Professor Tugwell, who wa then in Washington and who suggested tha Mr. Eccles come on to meet "some folks. He went, and met Wallace and Ickes, Hop kins and Frank, and a number of other connected with the New Deal.

Several months passed and he was back in Utah looking after his business inter ests when he was notified that he had been appointed Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. For the last ten months he has been sawing wood. He has not figured much in the newspapers but all the time he has been studying and also representing the Treasury on the HOLC, the Farm Credit Association, and the AAA.

Radical that he is in ideas, his manner and his appearance give no hint of it. When it was time for me to leave, my drawing was not quite finished and he refused to sign it until it was, a position that no conservative banker, and I have drawn many of them, has ever taken. This was a revelation of the man's character. It disclosed his conservatism, as well as his thoroughness, and made one feel that he would put his name to nothing concerning which he had any doubt.

One National Trade-Union

(Continued from page 13)

get about $1.50 a day, and apparently are happy to get it.

How was Hitler ever able to get this indisputable hold over the major forces of the German people in such a short time and on the eve of what threatened to be a civil war?

It was one of the great coups of opportunity. It is explained in the love of the Fatherland above all other things. The lack of unity in Germany for the last decade was Hitler's chance. It was his promises, and his clever way of presenting his program of National Socialist unity that made the majority hail him as a leader who would give them a united Germany.

The whole thing has become to them an almost religious movement akin to the bands of tub-thumpers and Mad Mullahs of a New Religion. Everywhere are to be found the marching, singing armies, ranging from tots of six to limping old men, flaunting their brown shirts, forever reiterating "All for the worker," and "Heil, Hitler."

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Insull and "Squealers"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Mr. L. S. Baier of Milwaukie, Oregon, feels bad over Insull's acquittal.

And only five years ago many million Americans were hell-bent to gamble on Insull securities. When the bubble bursts, these same people "squeal." Haven't the "insides" to lose—when gambling.

I, for one, dislike a "squealer."

TED MCFADDEN.

Cornell, Michigan.

Politicians and Unions

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The NRA, in its final analysis, has been an agreement between politics, labor, and industry, in which industry is given immunity from antitrust laws, in return for its granting the demands of labor-unions, the major object of which has been to secure the political support of these most powerful, but unscrupulous, labor-unions.

Could human ingenuity have devised anything more destructive of the principles of right and justice? Even the application blanks in Federal Employment Offices ask the question, "Do you belong to a trade-union?", and non-union men have little chance of getting a job. Thousands of union men have been given jobs on CWA projects at from 45 cents to $1.10 per hour, while millions of others have been refused work at any price.

In factories the NRA raised wages until prices of manufactured articles are prohibitive to people of small means. As a result, the markets, factory output, and employment have been much curtailed. But for the prevailing high price of freight and manufactured goods, no one would need be out of work to-day, and the depression would be over; but greed seems to rule the land, and there is little hope for relief while alliances exist between politicians, labor-unions, and other trusts.

The exaction of more than a fair, competitive price for labor, or any other commodity, is a crime against humanity; and, unless we come to deal with it as such, the future outlook in America is not bright.

E. E. ENGLEMAN.

Roanoke, Virginia.

"Join the Nudists"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—To the many who are worrying over the button-hole problem, I should like to offer this advice: Join the nudists.

OLIN MILLER.

Thomaston, Georgia.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Let us drop the stale question of buttonholes and buttons for good. We can use zippers for our shirts, and devote the "From Our Readers to Our Readers" page to more worth-while subjects.

ANTON J. WEILER.

Athens, Wisconsin.

Phonetic Spelling

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—After trying to make out the article that Cadmus wrote regarding "Fonetic Speling," I came to the conclusion that, as a university graduate, I would have to learn spelling all over again were a system of this type adopted.

It took me about five times as long to read and digest his article as it would have had the article been written under our good old well-established spelling-system. There's nothing wrong with that system—anybody with an average mentality can grasp it.

People who aren't familiar with the system try to spell phonetically anyhow and you should see how many different ways one can spell phonetically! Right in Cadmus's article there are about nine or ten words that I would have spelled different phonetically. A. L. S.

St. Louis.

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The January Crisis

—Herblock for the NEA Service

"Take the Profit Out of War"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It seems to me that the President's "take the profit out of war" is simply trying to divert public attention from the findings of the Senate Munitions Committee headed by Senator Nye.

The Nye Committee is trying to show the peace-time activity of munition makers and how they cause war. Their aim is to end private incentive which causes war by government monopoly of war-material manufacturing and not to take part of the profit out of war.

EMANUEL L. GORDON.

New York City.

"Tote"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Please permit me to use your columns to express my disapproval of the general misuse of the good word tote. This word is said by some to have been "coined" by the Southern Negroes. Others claim that it was first used by the white country-people of the South. Frankly I don't know. A Southern white countryman myself, I have been using it all my life. And I found it in general use among both races from my earliest days.

It is a highly useful word, as it is easily spoken and expressive of something no other word can quite accomplish. The dictionary defines it as "to carry," but this definition is too short, according to the way it is used in its native habitat. The definition should be "to carry on the person." The dictionary gives that definition to the word bear. But bear is seldom used in this way, as it has other meanings. Tote, however, has only the one meaning: To carry on the person.

WHIT GAYDON.

Hammonton, California.

Defending the Comics

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—What in the name of goodness is so wrong with the funnies? Where is the "evil influence" that a few reformers are crabbing about? It seems to me that reading the funnies first, is like an appetizer: it helps you wade through the rather rotten stories of real life.

Let the funnies alone, and if you want to clean up anything, start on your own minds and coat-pockets.

MARY TRACY.

Bemidji, Minnesota.

Crack-Pots *Versus* Tories

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Being neither a crack-pot nor a Tory, I have been interested in the word-war which has been waged between the two groups. It appears to me that to date the Tories have had a distinct advantage in epithets. In the spirit of fair play, I offer to the crack-pots a few expressions which they may hurl at the Tories.

I am taking the Tory license in coining epithets where necessary, hoping that in assisting the crack-pots, crack-brains and jackanapes, I am in some small way equalizing the great word-war. For the use of the crack-pots against the Tories, I suggest the following: boggle-brain, torpor-head, waddle-wit, Bourbon, back-biter, rebounder, reactionary, recurvator, recidivator, relapser, retrogressor, carping critic, and crabby fulminator.

I suggest that the next time one of the crack-brains is designated a crack-pot, that he immediately reply that he has no respect whatever for the opinion of "That torpor-headed, waddle-witted, boggle-brained Bourbon."

LOUIS M. JIGGITS,
Democratic National Committeeman.

Jackson, Mississippi.

"Obey"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the December 15 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST under "Topics of the Day" and under the heading of "It Was All Greek to Duke of Kent," you state that for the last six years the word obey has not been compulsory in the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal Churches, and, of course, for a longer time in the non-conformist churches. It is then stated that "Roman and Greek Catholics do not deviate from the older forms." You definitely state that the word obey is used in the Greek ceremony, and clearly imply also in the Roman. This is a very common error. Altho obey is used in the Greek ceremony, nowhere in the world, under any circumstances, is it used in the Roman Catholic ceremony. I feel that this mistake is worthy of correction and notice.

ROBERT A. WILSON, M.D., F.A.C.S.

New York City.

Causes of the Depression

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In a recent issue of THE DIGEST, R. B. Swayne states that three major causes of the depression are the chain bank, the chain store, and subsidized motor transportation. How about the previous depressions? The conditions described by Mr. Swayne did not prevail then.

Seattle. AL NEVLER.

County Reorganization

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The subject of "County Reorganization" as brought up recently is one which, if properly developed, may be of tremendous benefit to taxpayers the country over. Take the sub-subject of county consolidation, for example, which Texas turned down.

Texas has nearly 250 counties. The county-seat in 150 of these is not over twenty-five miles away from practically any part of each of them, a mere matter of an hour's automobile drive, or even less. Careful planning on the basis of consolidation of groups of three or four counties into a merged county should result in the elimination of from 170 to 180 counties. Many other States need and can accomplish county reductions to a similar degree.

Court-houses at the old county-seats may be beneficially used for occasional circuit courts, deputy sheriff's offices, community centers, State constabulary rooms, farm-bureau offices, and otherwise.

While the idea is to some revolutionary, the thing can be done. "The way to resume is to resume," and the way to reduce counties (and taxes) is to reduce them.

Berkeley, California. JOHN A. BOND.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

For a Change! — Our laundry has just sent back some buttons with no shirt on them. — *Everybody's Weekly (London).*

Times Are Better.—LANDLADY—"You'll have to pay your bill or leave."

LODGER — "That's very nice of you. My last landlady made me do both."—*Answers (London).*

Etiquette.—"What would be the proper thing to say if, in carving the duck, it should skid off the platter and into your neighbor's lap?"

"Be very courteous. Say, 'May I trouble you for that duck?' "—*Santa Fe Magazine.*

Wife of the all-the-year-round bather: "There now! Didn't I tell you not to stay in too long?"

—*The Humorist* (London).

It's an Expensive Way.—"Has your son's college education been of any value?"

"Oh, yes; it cured his mother of bragging about him." — *Boston Evening Transcript.*

Conflict.—"I am very optimistic about the future."

"Then why do you look so worried?"

"I am not certain that my optimism is justified."—*Humorist (London).*

Matey.—The story is told of an extra man who once worked in a motion-picture with John Barrymore. It seems that the extra crashed the gates of a party where Barrymore was a guest. Slapping him on the back he said: "Hello, Barrymore, old boy! How are you?"

Barrymore coolly replied: "Don't be formal. Call me kid."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Speed.—MAN—"Say, conductor, can't you run any faster than this?"

CONDUCTOR—"Yes, I can, but I have to stay in the car."—*The Chaser.*

Better Ask the Driver.—"Are you quite sure this bus is going to Shepherd's Bush?"

"If it isn't, lady," said the conductor, "I'm in a worse mess than you are!"—*Daily Express (London).*

That's Prevarication.—EMPLOYER (to newly-hired typist)—"Now I hope you thoroughly understand the importance of punctuation?"

STENOGRAPHER—"Oh, yes, indeed. I always get to work on time."—*Grit.*

A Century of Progress.—A newly created papa received the glad tidings in a telegram:

"Hazel gave birth to a little girl this morning; both doing well."

On the message was a sticker reading: "When you want a boy call Western Union."—*Kansas City Star.*

Hard to Concentrate.—HUBBY (over the phone)—"Is that you, dear? I'm afraid I won't be able to get home to dinner to-night as I am detained at the office."

WIFE (in sympathetic reply)—"You poor dear, I don't wonder. How you get anything done at all, with that orchestra playing in your office, is more than I can see."—*Hudson Star.*

Let's Hear From You.—The new lance-corporal, standing with an instructor, had the men marching away from him. The squad had gone some distance, and it appeared that the corporal did not know how to give the command, "About turn."

At last, when the men were about a hundred yards away, the exasperated instructor yelled: "For 'eaven's sake say something, you fool, even if it's only 'Good-by.' "—*Bystander (London).*

Be Kind to Animals.—The summer boarder asked: "Why is it that old hog keeps trying to come into my room? Do you think he has taken a fancy to me?"

Little Willie explained it. He whispered: "Why, that's his room during the winter."—*Pathfinder.*

From the English Classics.—Four men are sitting at a table.

The first one sighs.

The second one sighs deeply.

The third one groans aloud.

The fourth exclaims, "Won't you chaps ever stop talking politics?"—*The Observer (London).*

Tit-Willow and Yoicks!—It was a London bus and two "smart" young things were talking at the top of their voices in an affected jargon.

At last the conductor could stand it no longer. As the bus neared a stopping-place, he called out in a high-pitched voice: "Darlings, here's too, too sweet Smith Street!"

After that silence reigned.—*Montreal Star.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Permanent Job?—MAN wanted to teach woman to drive car in exchange room & board. — *Advertisement in Los Angeles paper.*

The Last Straw.—Insull heard himself assailed as a self-centered financial executive who buttered his own beard.—*Terre Haute paper.*

Did It Bounce?—Hearing a noise on his front porch, Joseph Gigliotti picked it up and threw it towards the street.

—*Grafton (W. Va.) paper.*

Add Horrors.—While eating an egg James C—— coughed up a needle one one-wife, the cook, believe a hen laid half inches long, and he and his the egg containing the sewing steel.—*Tulsa paper.*

Social Note.—Mr. and Mrs. —— —— of Wheeler Avenue wish to announce that the Brith of their son will take place today at 10:30 A.M. at their home. Friends and relatives are cordially invited to attend.

—*Scranton paper.*

Billowy.—Her fat matched the rest of the outfit.—*Los Angeles paper.*

Sponsored by *Mickey*.—His subject was "The Federal Mousing Act."—*Owensboro (Ky.) paper.*

Reticent.—After the execution they said he made no new statements.—*Hickory (N. C.) paper.*

But Not Quite.—Mrs. C—— appeared at headquarters this morning, modishly garbed in a muskrat coat which reached almost to her angles.—*Halifax paper.*

No Radio?—

NICELY Furnished Bachelor; Garage, Apt., 4 room, private bath, heat, lights, water.

—*Advertisement in Richmond paper.*

Better Than Lilies.—The bride's table was centered with the tiered wedding-cake, flank-last June. He is now connected with yellow candles, and surrounded by a profusion of ferns and yellow roses.

—*Norman (Okla.) paper.*

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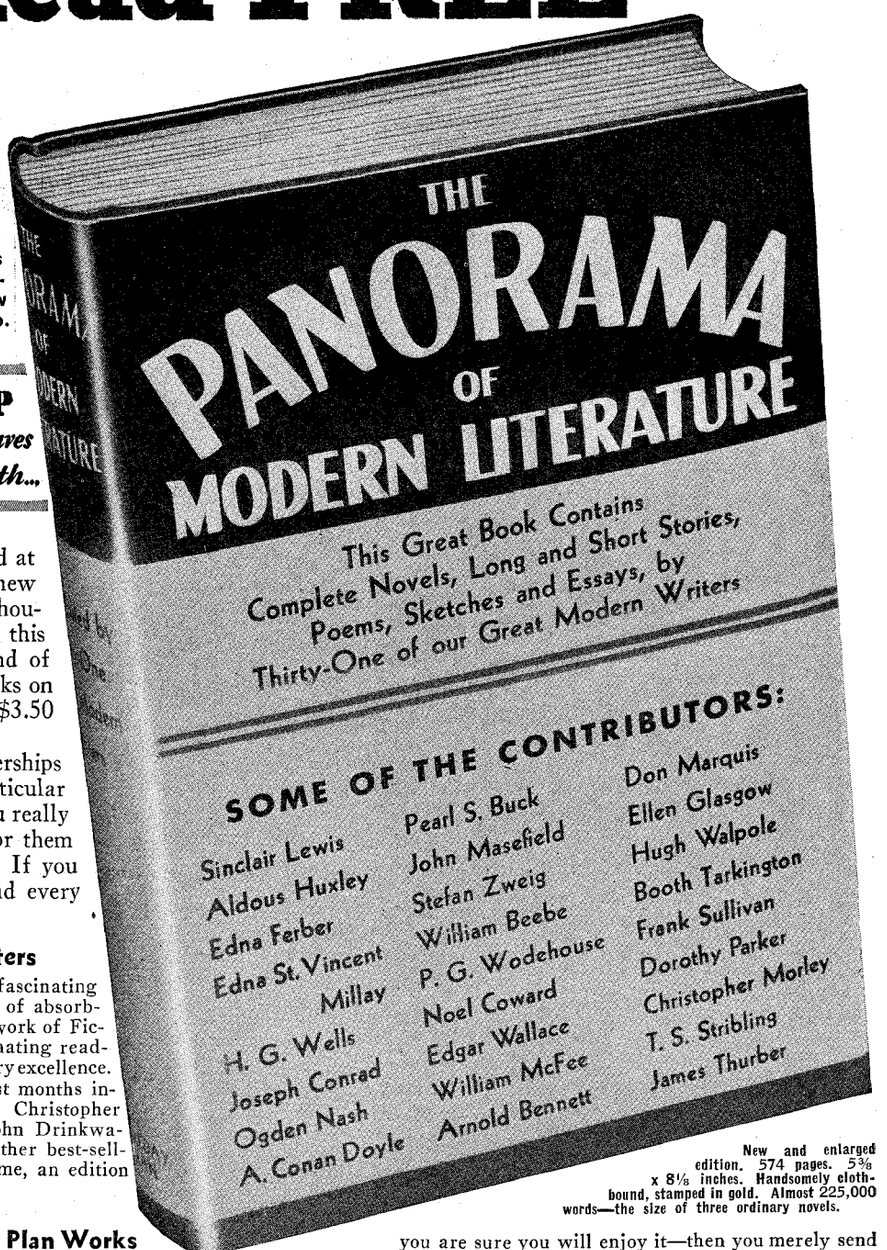

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